

Traffic week aims to stir public awareness--Harbi

JEDDAH, March 11 — The traffic week starting in Saudi Arabia on April 3 will not be a week of punishment, but an occasion for arousing public awareness and fostering cooperation between motorists and traffic officials, Brig. Muhammad ibn Raja'e Al-Harbi, commander of the General Traffic Department, told *Al-Jazirah* Friday.

Brig. Harbi said that the main purpose of the traffic department was to enhance public safety. He urged educated young Saudis, in particular, to behave in an ideal manner while driving their cars during the campaign. They should not act irresponsibly or impulsively and should think of others using the road before their own persons.

A number of bulletins and booklets have been prepared in English to inform the expatriates about traffic norms, Brig. Harbi said. He noted that because of the ambitious development plans of the country, there was

OIC urges Iran, Iraq to halt war

NEW DELHI, March 11 (SPA) — The Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) has appealed to Iran and Iraq to cease fire and embark on negotiations guided by a peace plan drawn up by an Islamic peace committee to spare Muslim blood and resources for the liberation of Palestine and Holy Jerusalem.

The Islamic Peace Committee was assigned by the third Islamic summit held in Taif in January 1981 to bring about peace between the two warring countries.

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and Bangladesh

In Taif

Unlicensed shops to be demolished

TAIF, March 11 — All additional stores and shops built without license here will be destroyed and removed by order of Prince Majed, the governor of Makkah. *Okaz* reported Friday.

A spokesman for Taif Municipality said that landlords who build additional floors on their buildings and people who build commercial shops without obtaining the authorization of the municipality had already been

GCC seminar on integration ends

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates, March 11 (SPA) — A four-day seminar on a Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) integration and development strategy has ended here.

The GCC assistant secretary-general for economic affairs, Dr. Abdullah Al-Quwaiz, said the seminar outlined the basic requirements to achieve development within an integrated GCC policy. He also said the seminar discussed developing manpower, and social, medical, agricultural and water development.

Dr. Quwaiz said the gathering discussed industrial classification and monetary, financial, administrative, information, cultural,

SR95m electricity contract signed

JEDDAH, March 11 — A SR95 million contract was signed with a national company in Damman Thursday evening to lay a 230 Kilovolt dual electric power transmission cable from the Eastern Province to the Central Province, *Al-Jazirah* reported Friday. A spokesman for the Eastern Province United Electricity Company said that the 80 kilometer cable will run from Al-Wasie to Riyadh. It will be the first cable of its kind to convey 200 megawatt power from the Eastern Province to the Western Province.

BRIEFS

Fahd aids student fund
WASHINGTON — King Fahd has given \$10 million to the Saudi student fund in North Carolina, *Al-Jazirah* reported Friday. The fund was set up last year to help and facilitate the stay of Saudi Arabian students on scholarship missions. A spokesman for the fund thanked King Fahd for his noble gesture which, he said, will prompt the students to achieve the best results.

Alcohol ban hailed
MAKKAH — Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan, the secretary general of the Muslim World League, has hailed the Kuwaiti government's decision to ban embassies in Kuwait from importing alcohol of all types, *Okaz* reported Friday. In a cable to Muhammad Yousef Al-Adasani, the speaker of Kuwait's National Assembly, Harakan said he hoped other Islamic countries would follow Kuwait's example.

Waqf council meeting
MADINAH (SPA) — The Supreme Waqf (Endowments) Council starts a two-day meeting here Saturday under Abdul Wahhab Abdul Wasie, the minister of pilgrimage and endowments. It will consider a number of construction projects on land plots belonging to the ministry in Makkah and here.

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Businessmen offered forum to find partners, make deals

By K.S. Ramkumar
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, March 11 — Businessmen of different nationalities have now been finding a new forum to come together, make new acquaintances and even strike new deals. The forum, described as singular in the city, is offered by the Hotel Al-Hamra Nova-Park which celebrates its third anniversary on March 20.

"What we have been doing is to bring together the known and potentially important businessmen of one nationality at a time by inviting them for lunch or dinner. The charges are borne by each invitee-participant," according to Hotel Sales Manager Lahmar Mongi.

"In fact, the businessman's service center, specially created for the purpose, is unique, fully equipped and designed to serve the business executive by making available complete professional office facilities, secretarial services, typewriting, telex, copying, duplicating, translation and business information," Mongi said.

With the center operating in full swing, he said, the hotel has been able to organize meetings of British and Swiss businessmen, separately, once every month.

The businessmen have not only welcomed such meetings but have found them rewarding, Mongi said adding that the businessmen invited have been readily responding to the invitation, holding meetings, finding new

partners and entering into new business partnerships and deals. The hotel has now created a new post of businessman's service center manager, the first incumbent being Mehdi Abu Assaf.

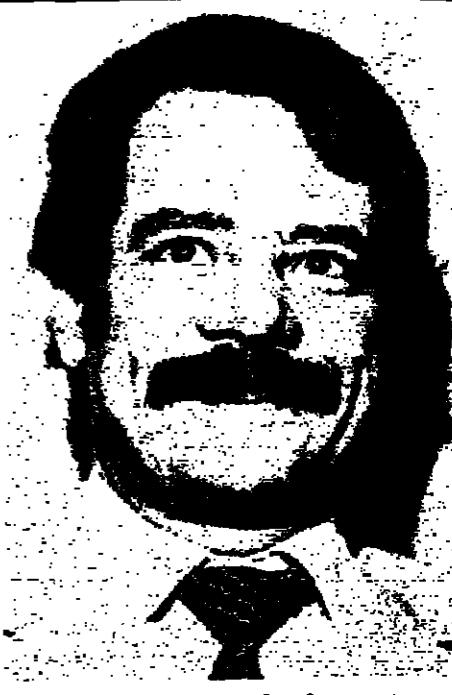
Assaf, who assumed charge of the new post on March 1, said his task has been to work as an effective coordinator between one businessman and the other and between businessmen and the hotel management, besides organizing their meetings.

"For this I have to keep myself abreast of all the information that a businessman may need and provide it as and when he asks for it. We have even obliged the guests of other hotels with business information," said Assaf, a Lebanese who brings with him eight years of his hotel administration experience.

Besides, all the relevant facilities that a businessman may need are made available by his department in the shortest possible time, Assaf said.

The creation of the center is in keeping with the "Nova Park philosophy of bringing people together," Mongi said adding: "Efforts are now being made to extend the scope of this forum to each specialized field of business like travel agencies, airline industry, company executives, etc., so that they come closer, promote their businesses and thus inject a new rewarding business life into them."

According to Hotel General Manager Max Metzger, who attended the four-day interna-



Lahmar Mongi

tional tourism exhibition which concluded in Berlin Thursday and is attending the meeting of the general managers of the Swiss Nova Park chain of hotels, "the concept of Nova Park surpasses that of other hotel chains. Here a new and unique hotel style is realized. Quite apart from eating, dining and sleeping, the Nova Park is a meeting place for guests in general and businessmen in particular, serving the local residents as well as hotel guests, a place for the stimulation of life — in total, the success of a new hotel idea."

To explore cooperation

Swedish health minister begins 3-day tour

By Suresh Shab
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, March 11 — Swedish Minister of Health Mrs. Gertrud Sigurdsen will begin a three-day visit to the Kingdom Saturday in response to an invitation by Dr. Ghazi Al-Gosaibi, acting minister of health.

Swedish Ambassador Fredrik Bergenstrahl, told *Arab News* the minister was due to arrive in Jeddah Friday night. She will leave for Riyadh Saturday morning and spend three days there. During her stay, she will meet with Dr. Al-Gosaibi and visit the new university campus and some of the modern hospitals in the capital, such as Yamamah, Central and King Faisal Specialist Hospital.

Mrs. Sigurdsen is accompanied by the Swedish Undersecretary of state and a large group of health-care oriented businessmen from various companies. The purpose is to study the possibilities of "what contribution we can make in the health activities in the Kingdom," said Bergenstrahl.

The Embassy's commercial affairs first secretary, Stephan Seidlitz, said the business-

men accompanying the minister are from companies such as ABV, Astra Development, Comod, Electrolux, Expedo Trading Company, Expolaries International, LIC, Skanska, Swecare Foundation, Sweco, Swed Health, Sweddevelop Hospital, Teleplan and Siab.

These companies represent almost everything in the hospital and health-care field, from the construction of turnkey hospitals and complete hospital management to deliveries of all kinds of equipment, he added.

Many of these companies are already active in the Kingdom. Skanska and ABV were involved in the construction of the Al-Nawa Emergency Hospital in Yanbu including management, and the King Faisal Specialist Hospital in Riyadh, respectively. Electrolux is involved in cleaning contracts and delivery of sterilizing equipment to many hospitals in the Kingdom, said Seidlitz.

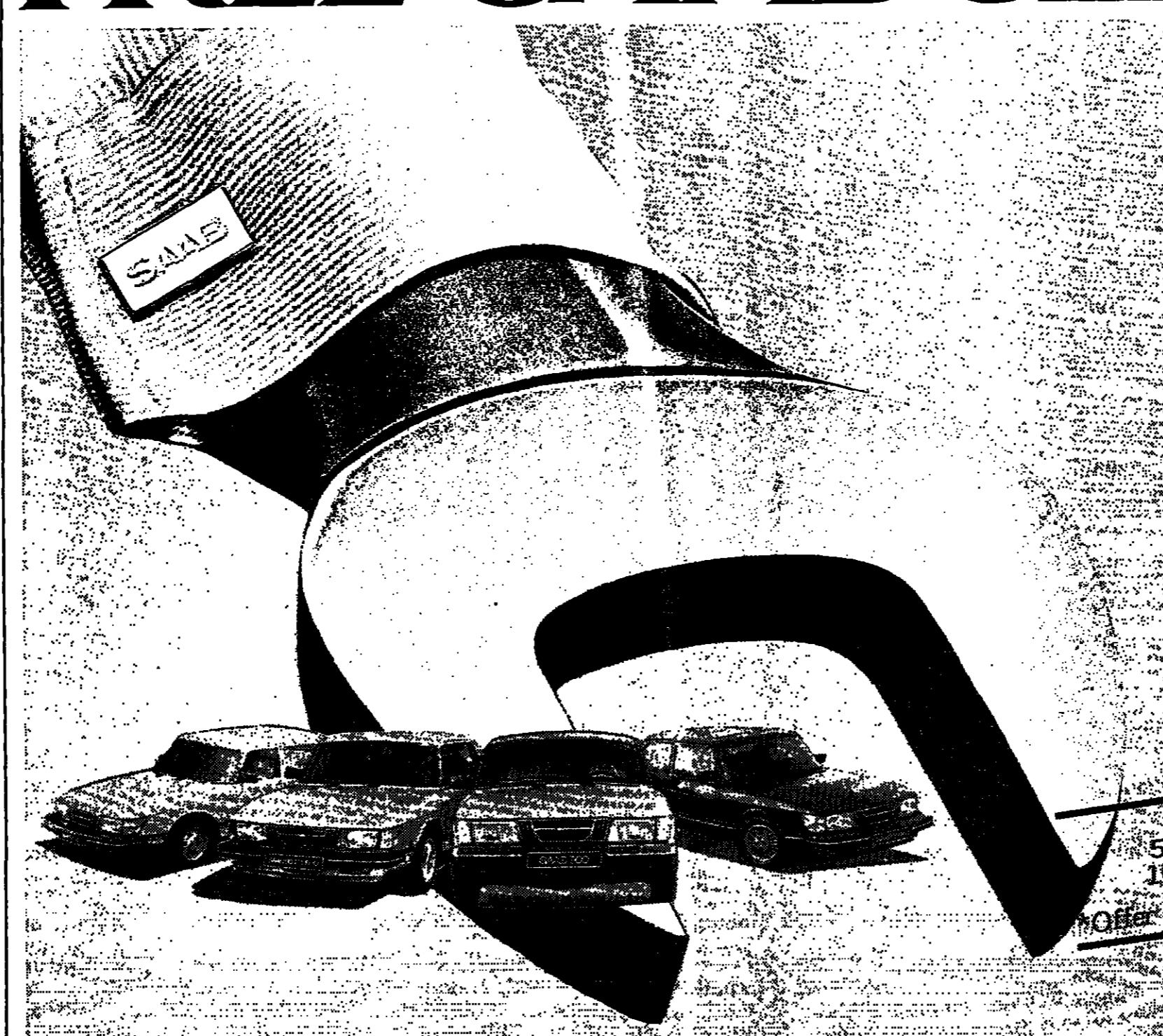
Sweco and Siab are two other big Swedish consulting and engineering organizations specialized in hospital construction and design.



Fredrik Bergenstrahl

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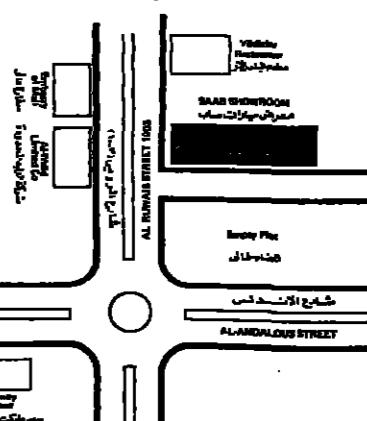


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Saudi Telephone provides world-class service

Telephone expansion achieved in record time

Special to Arab News

RIYADH, March 11 — The Ministry of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones (PTT) has announced that the objectives set five years ago by Minister Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal for the original telephone expansion program have all been met. Commenting on the fifth anniversary and deadline for the program, assistant Deputy Minister for Operation and Maintenance Affairs Fuad Abu Mansour said: "We have achieved a first in the history of project management — in record time, we have installed a complete telecommuni-

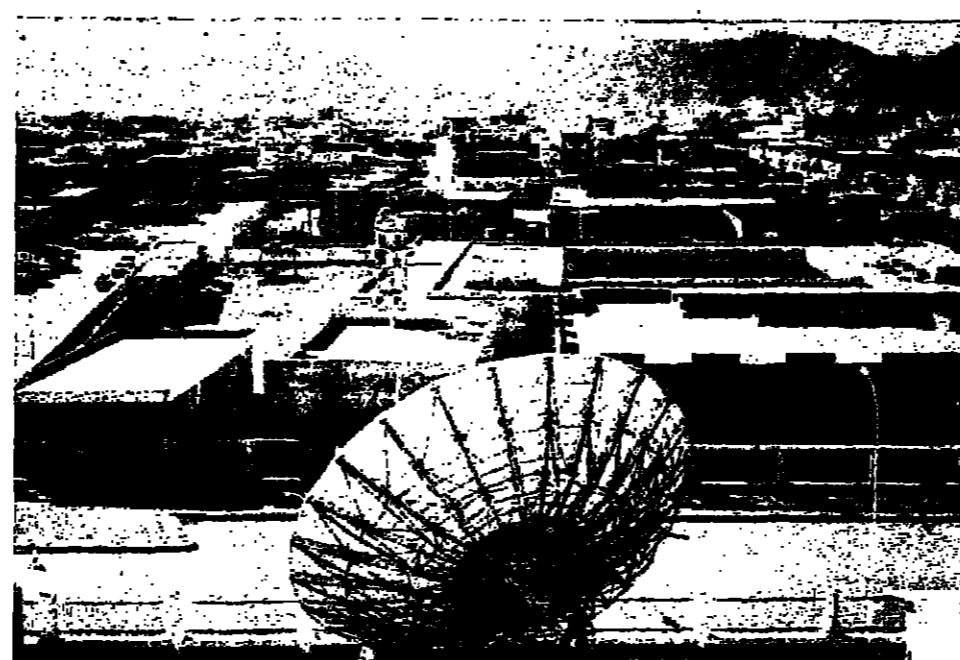
The increase in telephone lines is a good indicator of Saudi Telephone's progress. In 1398 (Hijra year) there were only 126,000 working lines in the Kingdom. Five years later that number had surged to over one million lines — a tenfold increase! In order to connect these lines, Saudi Telephone laid over 21,600 kilometers of buried cable, representing over 9 million kilometers of individual wires. To bring the subscribers' telephone lines to the distribution points of these cables, some 720,000 buried service wires have been laid. In this process, Saudi Telephone has had to dig up virtually every street in the Kingdom!

Equally impressive is the success of the coin telephone program: from complete absence of coin telephones five years ago, Saudi Telephone has installed and maintained over 3,600 conveniently located sets. Coin telephone service is now available in 68 communities across the country.

In order to provide important services to subscribers like up-to-date and high-quality directories, Saudi Telephone has relied on state-of-the-art technology. A computer system for subscriber names, addresses and telephone numbers was designed for the Kingdom; this Arabic system is constantly updated with accurate information. In addition, Saudi Telephone provides a free directory inquiry service, in which operators at computer consoles respond quickly to subscribers' questions.

New computer techniques are also visible in subscription services field, where they are used to handle the vast increases in customer service orders and bills. Saudi Telephone has created an entire telecommunications infrastructure to help its subscribers. New facilities include modern payment offices (an increase from 25 to 111 new offices in five years), subscription offices (which grew from 16 to 96), record offices, procedures to handle held orders, customer queries and customer payments. The innovative Saudi Arabian Service Order System, developed to efficiently handle large volumes of service orders, was one of the first computerized systems to be in Arabic only, and now handles 80 percent of the accounts.

At Saudi Telephone's Data Center, five years of dedicated effort and high technology have produced an operation which can handle 600,000 invoices each quarter, comparing favorably with any international organization. In a typical week, for example, the Computer Division processes 1,200 production jobs and produces 25 million lines of



STATIONS: Earth stations like this provide long-distance service for all communities in the Kingdom.

printing, while working round-the-clock.

Saudi Telephone's "management by objectives" approach to operations ensured the successful integration of all stages of the massive project; nowhere was this technique more valuable than in the planning of exchange cutover timing. The Kingdom's telephone line capacity has risen 450 percent since 1398, with careful coordination between the Engineering and Exchange Services Departments producing 167 new local exchanges, 14 primary transit exchanges, 3 secondary transit exchanges and 3 international exchanges. The exchanges are connected by a system of 92,000 trunks — a 2,300 percent increase! International trunks have leaped to 1,899 — 1,185 percent increase!

Saudi Telephone takes great care in maintaining these exchanges to give subscribers continuous trouble-free service. Every exchange is connected to one of four Regional Maintenance Centers, where the status of each exchange is monitored. The regional centers are connected in turn to the space-age National Network Control Center in the headquarters building in Riyadh; at a glance, the condition of the entire network can be detected on huge maps and routing boards. Driven by sophisticated computers, the NNCC enables the highly-trained Saudi Arabian operators to alter teletraffic routings at the push of a button.

With all of the advance in hardware and techniques, Saudi Telephone has created a level of service for subscribers that is second to none. Today, 91 percent of all long-distance calls are dialed directly by subscribers themselves: the ultra-modern international subscriber dialing system enables subscribers to directly call over 130 countries around the globe. When an operator is needed, customers receive a response within ten seconds in 95 percent of all cases. Directory inquiries are answered within ten seconds in 93 percent of all cases. A completely new and computerized billing system has

Air governor to lay base for Beisha project

ABHA, March 11 — Asir Governor Prince Khaled Al-Faisal will lay the foundation stone of Beisha Central Electricity Project next Wednesday in the presence of Dr. Ghazi Al-Gosaibi, the minister of industry and electricity and acting health minister, Al-Nadwa has reported.

Abdul Mohsen Al-Tuwajiri, director general of the Southern Province United Electricity Company said that the contracts for the project were signed in several phases.

The first SR334 million contract was signed for the electricity plant proper to be built within 24 months. Then came a SR35.7

million contract for the 132 Kilovolt conveyance cables. A third SR4.6 million contract was signed for additional cables. That contract was followed by a SR7.4 million for a distribution network.

A SR2.7 million contract was signed this month for Al-Hazmi network to serve 1,892 subscribers in 40 villages. Similarly, the SR17.6 million contract for Al-Tathleeth network was commissioned this month in favor of 2,165 subscribers in some 38 villages. The project is expected to cover 150 villages on the whole. The contracts signed for the project totaled SR418.2 million.

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Saturday	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Bursaidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	5:08	5:10	4:41	4:28	4:53	5:23
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:31	12:32	12:03	11:50	12:14	12:44
Asr (Afternoon)	3:54	3:56	3:27	3:14	3:38	4:08
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:30	6:30	6:01	5:48	6:12	6:41
Isha (Night)	8:00	8:00	7:31	7:18	7:42	8:11

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Naif inaugurates today businessmen's session

DAMMAM, March 11 (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Naif, acting on behalf of King Fahd, will open here Saturday afternoon the first conference of Saudi Arabian businessmen. The three-day conference, at Dhahran International Hotel, is organized by the Board of Saudi Arabian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The ministers of planning, commerce, industry, finance and communications and directors and heads of public institutions and economic, commercial, industrial, agricultural and financial establishments will discuss the removal of obstacles facing the private sector. Consultancy and economic firms and experts on private sector business will also attend the meeting.

High on the agenda is social insurance, the encouragement of Saudi Arabian contractors and amendments to the corporate statute. The conference will also debate the development of the intrinsic capability of the private

sector and the latter's role in the implementation of the Kingdom's development plans. The importance of agriculture and the part which the private sector could also play in that field will similarly be highlighted.

The conference will sponsor a number of specific projects for the enhancement of the private sector's intrinsic capability, such as the establishment of training centers, informatics (computer training) centers and special departments for the recruitment of manpower for the private sector. It will also discuss working papers on the national financial and industrial markets and the rules governing the civil service.

More than 500 Saudi Arabian businessmen from Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam, Makkah, Madinah, Qasim, Taif, Abha, Tabuk and Ahsa are to take part in the conference together with representatives of the various economic sectors in the Kingdom.

On goodwill visit to Kingdom

2 Indian ships arrive today

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

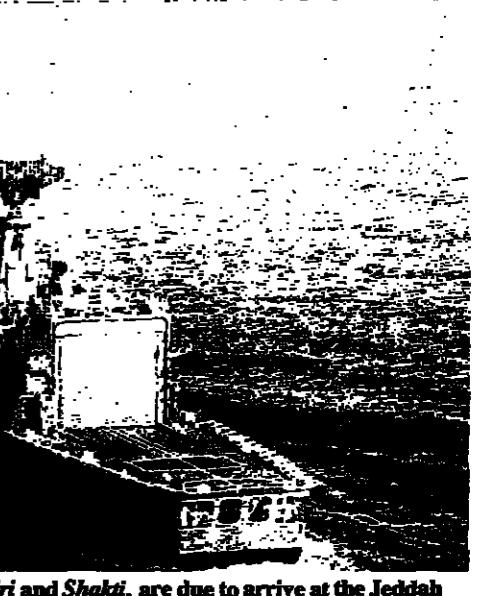
JEDDAH, March 11 — Two Indian Navy ships, INS *Vindhya* and INS *Shakti*, are due to arrive at the Jeddah Islamic Port Saturday on a three-day goodwill visit to the Kingdom.

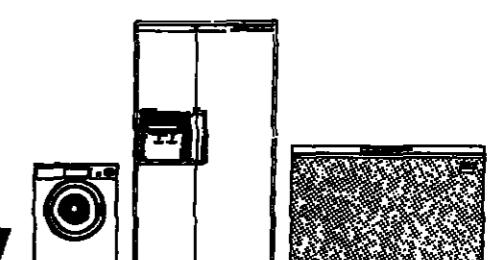
An Indian Embassy spokesman said *Vindhya*'s commanding officer, Capt. Narindra Nath Anand, and *Shakti*'s Captain, I.J. Sharma will make a courtesy call on Makkah Governor Prince Majed, Maj. Gen. Saleh Al-Sudeis, commander of the Western Region, Brig. Gen. Ali Abdullah Mahamit, coast guard commander; Abdul Latif Jameel, naval commander; Muhammed Ali Al-Ghais, director general of the Jeddah Islamic Port; and Salim Sunbul, chief of Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Vindhya is the 6th Leander class frigate of the Indian Navy constructed by Mazagao Dock, Bombay, which was launched in November 1977 and commissioned in July 1981, marking an important watershed in India's warship building industry. "It is a product of Indian innovation in design improvement carried out on the Leander design initially procured from Britain," the spokesman said.

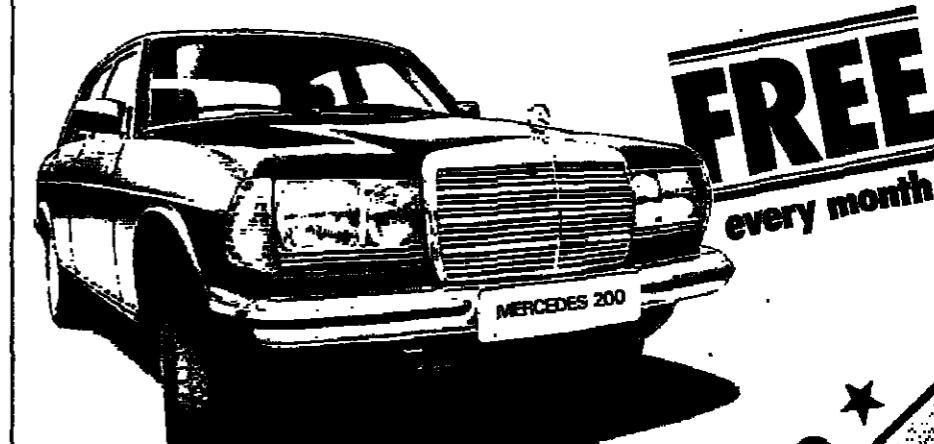
He added that one of the significant improvements is the provision of a large Sea King helicopter with a completely new anti-submarine weapon package aboard the ship.

The ship belongs to one of the modern generation antisubmarine frigates. It is fully airconditioned and self-sufficient. The other ship *Shakti* is a fleet tanker.

FRIGATE: Two Indian naval ships, *Vindhya* and *Shakti*, are due to arrive at the Jeddah Islamic Port Saturday on a three-day goodwill visit to the Kingdom. Shown here is the anti-submarine frigate *Vindhya*.

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Shamir, Salem to meet U.S. leaders Talks on Lebanon take a new turn

WASHINGTON, March 11 (R) — Protocols negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon enter a new phase this weekend when the foreign ministers of both Israel and Lebanon will be in Washington for talks with U.S. officials.

U.S. and Israeli officials sought to dampen speculation that the talks involving the top policy officials of the three countries for the first time, could lead to a breakthrough.

But U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Velotes said earlier this week: "It seems to us we are witnessing a process that is getting pretty close to the point of decision."

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's visit was suggested by the Israeli government, while Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem was invited to Washington by the United States after Shamir's trip was arranged.

Shamir was due to arrive Friday and have talks with Secretary of State George Shultz on Sunday and Monday. Details of Salem's schedule were not yet available.

State Department spokesman John

Hughes told reporters that talks involving all three men were not planned, although he did not rule them out.

It was possible that two sets of talks might be held at the same time, he said.

Negotiations between Israeli and Lebanese officials, with the aid of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, have been dragging on since January after a long wrangle over an agenda.

U.S. officials have been impatient at the slow pace but the belief that an agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli troops, who swept into Lebanon last June, is a prerequisite for a pullout of Syrian and Palestinian forces.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel called again for the withdrawal of all foreign forces when he addressed this week's nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

The two main stumbling blocks to an agreement are Israel's demands for some sort of normalization in its relations with Lebanon and for security against possible infiltration across the Israeli-Lebanon border.

Gemayel hopeful of peace

BEIRUT, March 11 (AP) — President Amin Gemayel said Thursday the chances for peace in Lebanon are better, while Washington was reportedly trying to arrange a face-to-face meeting between the foreign ministers of Lebanon and Israel.

Speaking to reporters at Beirut airport upon his return from a summit conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, Gemayel said, "rest assured a better future awaits Lebanon. The prospects for a comprehensive peace across the country are better after the positive stands expressed at the conference by Lebanon's friends."

Speaking about his meeting with President Hafez Assad of Syria while in New Delhi, Gemayel said he was satisfied with the discussions. I thank President Assad for his full cooperation in the interest of both Syria and Lebanon.

The discussion reportedly centered on the withdrawal of Syrian troops from northern and eastern Lebanon within a comprehensive agreement for the evacuation of all non-Lebanese armies from the country.

In another development, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's request for emergency aid to Lebanon met a hostile reception Thursday in a key subcommittee of the House of Representatives.

Democratic Rep. Clarence Long of Maryland, chairman of the foreign operation subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, said the history of strife in Lebanon indicated that it might be unwise to "pour money" into it in the form of aid grants that would either build a Lebanese bureaucracy or make Lebanon dependent on foreign aid.

Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Velotes said the Reagan administration's request for \$251 million in military and economy aid was a small fraction of what was needed but would serve as "seed money" to encourage the private sector to invest in Lebanon's reconstruction.

"We have given a lot of thought to this," Velotes said. "We do need these funds this summer" when the United States expects to have an agreement for the withdrawal of foreign forces.

"The easiest thing in the world is to give money away; the hardest thing is to do it wisely," said Long, suggesting the aid might be reduced or changed into a loan.

Republican Rep. Jerry Lewis of California questioned whether the \$100 million to be spent on arms and equipment for the Lebanese Army would be enough to enable it to maintain internal security in the country.

Velotes said Lebanon's problems stemmed mainly from outside groups and that the U.S. goal was to equip the Lebanese Army for a force of 35,000 to 40,000 men that could maintain internal security and not withstand an invasion from another country.

"I think we need a lot of additional information for the record," Long said. "On the one hand you have a country which is in amazingly good shape, in spite of the original presentation here of a country which was almost completely exhausted like Germany at the end of the 30 years' war. That was the picture I was getting. Then I find a country that is thriving in many, many ways."

BRIEFS

SIDON (R) — A bomb was hurled at an Israeli military convoy south of Sidon Friday, Israeli Army sources said. They said the charge was thrown from a speeding car which fled after the attack. The sources did not refer to casualties, but eye-witnesses said they saw two injured soldiers.

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Major Saad Hadad, a close Israeli ally who controls an enclave just north of the Israeli border, has warned Israel that there is a serious risk of massacres of Palestinians in Israeli-controlled territory in southern Lebanon, the *Haaretz* newspaper reported Friday.

NEW DELHI (AFP) — A French doctor facing charges of spying and subversion in Afghanistan was "certain to be found guilty and might face imprisonment", a senior Afghan official said here Friday.

GENEVA (AFP) — The head of the Iranian delegation to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights Friday ruled out an official visit to Tehran by a U.N. envoy. Jaafar Mahallati made the position clear after a resolution was passed by the assembly to send a representative to investigate human rights in Iran.

ISTANBUL (R) — Martial law authorities in Istanbul will prosecute 48 trade unionists on charges of spreading Communist propaganda, the latest in a spate of actions against labor leaders, military officials said Friday.

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Syria may strike a tough bargain over troop pullout

DAMASCUS, March 11 (AP) — Syria is expected to bargain long and hard before withdrawing its 38,000 troops from Lebanon. President Hafez Assad has promised to leave if Israel does the same, but Western diplomats say much will depend on the type of accord American mediators forge in the pullout talks.

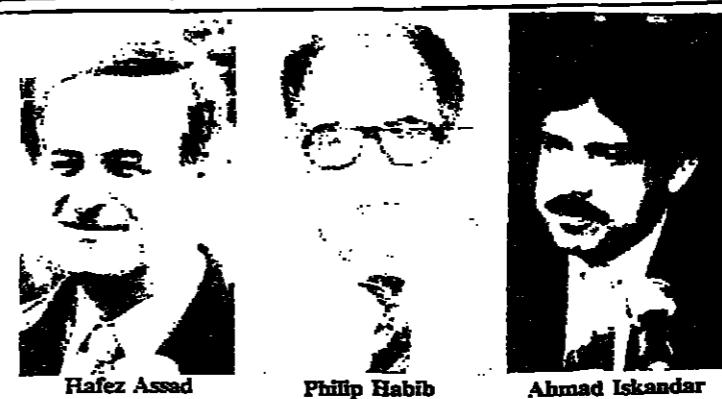
Syria opposes any lingering Israeli presence such as anti-commando outposts in South Lebanon or any form of normalization as demanded by Israel. "Anything that affects the sovereignty and security of Lebanon will affect the sovereignty and security of Syria," Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskander Ahmad said in an interview. He added Syria was backing Lebanese leaders who assured Assad's government they "will not accept any Israeli conditions."

"Syria will not sign a blank check," said one diplomat, who briefed a reporter on condition his name not be used. "Israel undoubtedly knows this and may be hanging tough in the withdrawal talks because they think Syria will take another slice out of the agreement."

An increasingly close ally of the Soviet Union, Syria is also suspicious of United States intentions.

"Personally, I don't believe that the U.S. has the will to make Israeli troops withdraw from Lebanon unconditionally," Iskander said in the interview, which began with a condemnation of U.S. mediator Philip Habib for failing to uphold a "guarantee" that the Israelis would not enter Beirut after Palestinian commandos left.

"Israel must be punished, must pay the price for its crimes in Lebanon, must not be rewarded as the American administration



Hafez Assad

Philip Habib

Ahmad Iskander

wants," said Iskander.

In an interview with the independent Lebanese magazine *As-Sayyad*, Iskander relaxed a previous demand for an Israeli first withdrawal saying, "we have no objection to a balanced withdrawal." At the same time, however, he said Israel should pay war reparations to Lebanon — a new demand.

Asad recently told a visiting U.S. congressman: "We went into Lebanon to stop a civil war and we stopped it. But we never got a national consensus and we were not successful" in building a stable government.

Even so, diplomats note, Syria is not in a hurry to leave. They cite the following reasons:

— Assad, like Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, is opposed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's peace plan and would like to deny it momentum.

— Syria's presence in Lebanon is one of the few cards Assad has to play to win back the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights captured in 1967.

— Israeli Army is suffering attrition from frequent commando attacks in Lebanon, building opposition at home, and the Syrians could stall in hopes of a better deal.

Amnesty alerts Libyan exiles

LONDON, March 11 (AP) — Amnesty International, the human rights organization, has warned Libyans living in exile to beware of the vengeance of Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

The warning came after the Feb. 17 decision of a Tripoli meeting of the "basic people's congress," local bodies that fix official policy, that "every citizen is responsible for the liquidation of the enemies of the people and revolution."

The delegates also warned foreign states which "shelter and assist" exiles considered hostile to the revolution.

Amnesty, winner of the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize for its work on behalf of prisoners of

conscience, said that following a similar 1980 decision, 11 Libyan exiles were assassinated in Italy, Britain, West Germany, Greece and Lebanon.

The victims included businessmen, a journalist, a lawyer, a student and others, Amnesty said in a statement.

Six Libyans, all travelling as tourists or students, were later convicted of four of the killings, nine of which took place between March 21 and May 21, 1980.

Amnesty said the Tripoli announcement last month followed "repeated urgings" by Qaddafi for the elimination of "enemies abroad."

De Cuellar says

Afghan parleys on right track

NEW DELHI, March 11 (Agencies) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said in an interview published Friday that negotiations on the Afghan problem were slow but on the right path.

He told *Times of India* that Afghan and Pakistani government leaders had shown considerable flexibility in separate talks with him during the nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

The newspaper quoted Perez de Cuellar as saying the direction was right though the process was slow because the discussions were being held indirectly.

The negotiations, sponsored by the U.N. because Pakistan has refused to talk directly to the Kabul government, are due to resume in Geneva next month.

They are aimed at finding a formula for the withdrawal of an estimated 105,000 troops from Afghanistan, the return home of some four million refugees in Pakistan and Iran and international guarantees of non-interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

"I am not a mediator. I am only what you

may call an honest broker who is acting by proxy," Perez de Cuellar said. He left for New York Thursday after addressing the nonaligned summit.

The U.N. chief said the Afghan issue would figure in talks with Soviet leader Yuri Andropov in Moscow later this month.

The Soviet Union, which sent troops into Afghanistan in 1979, has said it was encouraging U.N. efforts to settle the Afghan question but was not itself involved.

Meanwhile, large numbers of Soviet-Afghan troops were moving this week toward the provincial capitals of Kandahar, Ghazni and Gardez in southern and eastern Afghanistan to launch last offensive, a source close to the resistance said in Islamabad Thursday.

A convoy of several hundred vehicles, transporting more than 10,000 men, was heading for the small town of Urgun near the border with Pakistan in the south of Paktia province, the source said.

The convoy, which left from Ghazni, had four men killed and two tanks destroyed Tuesday when the tanks drove over mines planted by the freedom fighters.

The source said Soviet-Afghan troop concentrations were heavy in Kandahar and Ghazni and that a thousand Soviet soldiers had been helicoptered over the past few days into Gardez, the capital of Paktia.

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Carter wary of Israel's W. Bank policy

TEL AVIV, March 11 (Agencies) — Former President Jimmy Carter conferred for 90 minutes with leaders of the opposition Labor Party amid reports that he had leveled sharp criticism at Israel's policy toward the Palestinians.

Carter was quoted as castigating Prime Minister Menahem Begin at a closed meeting of Tel Aviv University professors Thursday night.

According to an account of the session in the *Jerusalem Post*, Carter claimed that just 48 hours after he, Begin and the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat signed the 1978 Camp David accords, he discovered that Begin's attitude to the clause granting the West Bank and Gaza strip Arabs autonomy "contradicted the written text."

He expressed "profound disappointment" at the Israeli position, and "deeply deplored" Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the paper said.

Carter said that when he called on Palestinian Elias Freij, mayor of the Israeli-occupied West Bank town of Bethlehem, he was shown a map of land Israel has seized for Jewish settlements. The paper quoted him as saying this was "certainly an aggravation of the situation."

The daily *Ma'ariv* reported that Carter got into a sharp exchange with Aharon Barak, the supreme court justice who was on Israel's negotiating team at Camp David, over the Palestinians.

Carter met Palestinian leaders in the Gaza Strip Thursday.

Palestinian youths hurled stones at Israeli vehicles in several occupied West Bank towns and in occupied Jerusalem, Israeli military sources reported by closing high schools in four West Bank towns and in one incident dispersed students with tear gas.

Authorities kept three Palestinian refugee camps and the Casbah in Nablus — the West Bank's largest Palestinian town — under curfew. Carter's meeting Wednesday with Bethlehem's Palestinian mayor sparked the fiercest protest in months by Palestinian nationalists.

NEW DELHI, March 11 (AFP) — King Hassan of Morocco will travel to London March 18 at the head of a special Arab committee to brief Britain on a peace plan adopted at an Arab League summit meeting last September. Moroccan diplomatic sources said here Friday.

The monarch will lead delegates from Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) — the "committee of seven" which has already undertaken similar missions to the four other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

The Palestinian representative, sources disclosed, will be Walid Khalidi, a member of the PLO's parliament-in-exile, the Palestine National Council, and a professor of political science at the American University in Beirut.

The British government last November objected to the visit because of the presence in the delegation of a member of the PLO executive committee. Reports of the visit came during a summit here of nonaligned leaders.

The Arab League peace plan, adopted at a

summit in Fez, Morocco, calls for the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, now Israeli-occupied.

'Rebel victory will jeopardize U.S. security'

Reagan broadens commitment to Salvador

WASHINGTON, March 11 (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan's toughly worded speech declaring U.S. determination to defeat leftist insurgents in El Salvador has put his administration on the road to a larger military commitment in Central America.

In near apocalyptic terms favored by some of his most conservative advisers, Reagan warned Thursday that a rebel victory in El Salvador would jeopardize U.S. security interests not just in Latin America, but throughout the world.

"Soviet military theorists want to destroy our capacity to resupply Western Europe in case of an emergency," he said, asking Congress for \$110 million more in military aid for El Salvador.

"They want to tie down our attention and forces on our own southern border and so limit our capacity to act in more distant places such as Europe, the Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Sea of Japan."

He declared that "Central America is simply too close and the strategic stakes are too high, for us to ignore the danger of governments seizing power there with ideological and military ties to the Soviet Union."

The rhetoric appears to dash hopes of some administration moderates for a negotiated

U.S. mercenary gets suspended jail sentence

NAKHON PHANOM, Thailand, March 11 (R) — James (Bo) Gritz, a former Green Beret commando who says he headed a private attempt to find missing U.S. servicemen in Indochina, was given a one-year suspended jail sentence Friday for illegally possessing a powerful radio set.

Similar sentences were also passed on three other former soldiers, David Scott Weakly, Gary Goldman and Lance Edward Trimmer, and on Lynn Standerwick, daughter of a U.S. Air Force pilot shot down over Laos in 1971. The five were each fined 3,000 baht (about \$130).

They were not given deportation orders, despite demands from some Thai officials.

But their lawyer said the five were expected to leave for the United States by Saturday.

Gritz, 44, is leader of a self-proclaimed prisoner-of-war (POW) rescue squad whose members believe Americans are still held in Indochina eight years after the Vietnam War ended. Hanoi has repeatedly denied this and the U.S. State Department has said it pre-

sumes that almost all missing are dead.

Speaking through his lawyer, Gritz told the court: "I was contacted by the families and friends of POWs (prisoners of war) to try and find whether there are any Americans alive in Indochina." As a patriotic American I accepted this assignment as did the four other accused.

Gritz, who is reported to have launched a mission into Laos November to search for the missing men, refused to say last week whether his team had recently been in the country. Newspapers have also said his expedition was financed by Hollywood stars Clint Eastwood and William Shatner. Gritz told the court Friday: "We did the job without compensation."

Police said the powerful radio equipment was found in a house occupied by the Gritz group on the bank of the Mekong. Gritz said in his court statement: "We came to Nakhon Phanom as there are many displaced Laotians who could help us in gathering intelligence."

"We had no intention of breaking Thai law. If we did, it was unintentional and very regrettable and I take full responsibility. This is a first offense and if there is a jail sentence I appeal that it should be light."

Artificial heart is 100 days old

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 11 (AP) — In early December, a dying man with little hope went under the surgeon's knife. That hope, and Barney Clark's artificial heart, are 100 days old Friday.

During his tenure as the world's first recipient of a permanent mechanical heart, Clark has won respect and support in his stoic struggle for life.

No commemoration of the day was planned. Clark remained in fair condition Thursday at the University of Utah Medical Center. He is recovering slowly from aspiration pneumonia, the latest in a series of setbacks that have kept Clark hospitalized for longer than doctors had hoped.

"Even a couple of days is a milestone, so for the 100th day has no special significance" for Clark's doctors, hospital spokeswoman Anne Brillinga said. "Certainly they're pleased that Dr. Clark has done this well, that he has lived to 100 days, that the heart is doing well."

Clark's life with the artificial heart has not been easy. There have been days of depression and disorientation, weeks of uncomfortable nosebleeds, nausea, pneumonia, seizures, surgeries.

Always, there's been the gasping battle for air that part of his emphysema. And yet, Clark has said, the battle has been worth it.

In his 100 days, Clark has celebrated his 62nd birthday. His natural heart would have denied him. He and his wife, Una Loy, quietly shared their 39th wedding anniversary.

He has received letters of encouragement from throughout the world: From telegrams from President and Mrs. Reagan to valentines colored by schoolchildren.

"I've had some wonderful letters and so forth from all parts of the world plus the United States supporting me. Some of it I can't interpret," Clark said last week in his first public comments about his experience. "But all in all it has been a pleasure to help people and then, you folks have learned something."

When asked last week by Dr. William DeVries, who implanted the heart, what advice he would have for future artificial heart patients, Clark replied, "Well, I would tell them that it's worth it if the alternative is they either die or they have it done." That was precisely the decision Clark faced.

settlement of the Salvadoran Civil War in the near future. The bitter 3-year-old conflict now seems likely to continue indefinitely and possibly intensify. Already, about 40,000 persons have died.

In his Thursday speech, Reagan rejected comprehensive negotiations being demanded by the guerrillas — and instead focused on the need to build up the Salvadoran Army so it can reverse its sagging fortunes.

Reagan conceded that the military situa-

tion "is not good," but added that U.S. training and supply can turn the situation around. No U.S. combat troops nor combat advisers would be sent, he said. "Only Salvadorans can fight this war, just as only Salvadorans can decide El Salvador's future," he said.

Despite the new aid request, he called claims that he is seeking a military victory in El Salvador "nonsense" and restated administration hopes that social reforms and elections, like the one now planned for

December, could lead eventually to peace.

Reagan expressed the hope that with \$110 million in new military training and supplies, the Salvadoran Army can put the guerrillas on the defensive and gain more time for beleaguered economic reforms to work.

According to an administration official, the \$110 million would "provide the Salvadorans with enough trained manpower to station a 320-man light infantry battalion in each of the 14 provinces in El Salvador.

Using the increased aid, the Salvadoran Army could be expanded by 8,000 men. The force now numbers about 18,000.

In the past several months, the guerrillas have succeeded in spreading the conflict across the country. U.S. officials have criticized the Salvadoran Army for relying too much on large-unit sweep operations and failing to challenge the guerrillas with aggressive, small-unit tactics.

Meanwhile, commenting on the president's request, House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill, a Democrat, told reporters: "I can't conceive of it passing the House under present circumstances." He added: "Nobody wants to see the Marxists taking over ... but there is a strong feeling the president is going too far and the whole situation is grossly overblown."

President Suharto sworn in

JAKARTA, March 11 (R) — President Suharto was sworn in Friday for a further term of office but indicated that, after 17 years, his leadership of Indonesia was drawing to a close.

He told the People's Consultative Congress in a brief speech that the five-year term would be the "last phase" for the so-called 1945 generation which fought the war of independence against the Dutch. "I am part of this 1945 generation," he added.

The 920-member Congress, which meets every five years, issued several "guidelines on state policy" but Gen. Suharto mentioned only one of them. This was on the legal separation of politics and religion, which, according to officials close to him, the president sees as one of his last statutory tasks.

The Congress said that all political parties must adhere to the secular state ideology of Pancasila. Its decision effectively disabled the opposition by preventing it campaigning on religious grounds.

Gen. Suharto said: "with this extremely important resolution, it is hoped that we will have abandoned all the conflicts, suspicions and divisions, which were parts of our bitter experience in the past... The experience of the 1945 generation that will not be handed down to the succeeding generation."

The 11-day Congress session ended Friday after formally electing the new vice president, retired Gen. Umar Wirahadikusumah, by



President Suharto

acclamation to replace Adam Malik. Gen. Suharto was expected to announce sweeping changes to his cabinet within the next two weeks. Well-informed sources said more than three-quarters of the 23 senior ministerial posts would be changed.

Guerrillas 'winning war'

SAN SALVADOR, March 11 (R) — El Salvador's former Deputy Defense Minister said that the leftist guerrillas who captured him last June were winning the Civil War.

Col. Francisco Adolfo Castillo was speaking on the guerrillas' Radio Venceremos a day after former insurgent Cmdr. Alejandro Montenegro appeared on government television to urge his old comrades in arms to lay down their weapons.

The colonel called on "honest" military men to seek reconciliation with the guerrillas. The guerrillas had the ability to attack at will and had proved themselves able to retake positions even after being ousted from their strongholds by the army, he said.

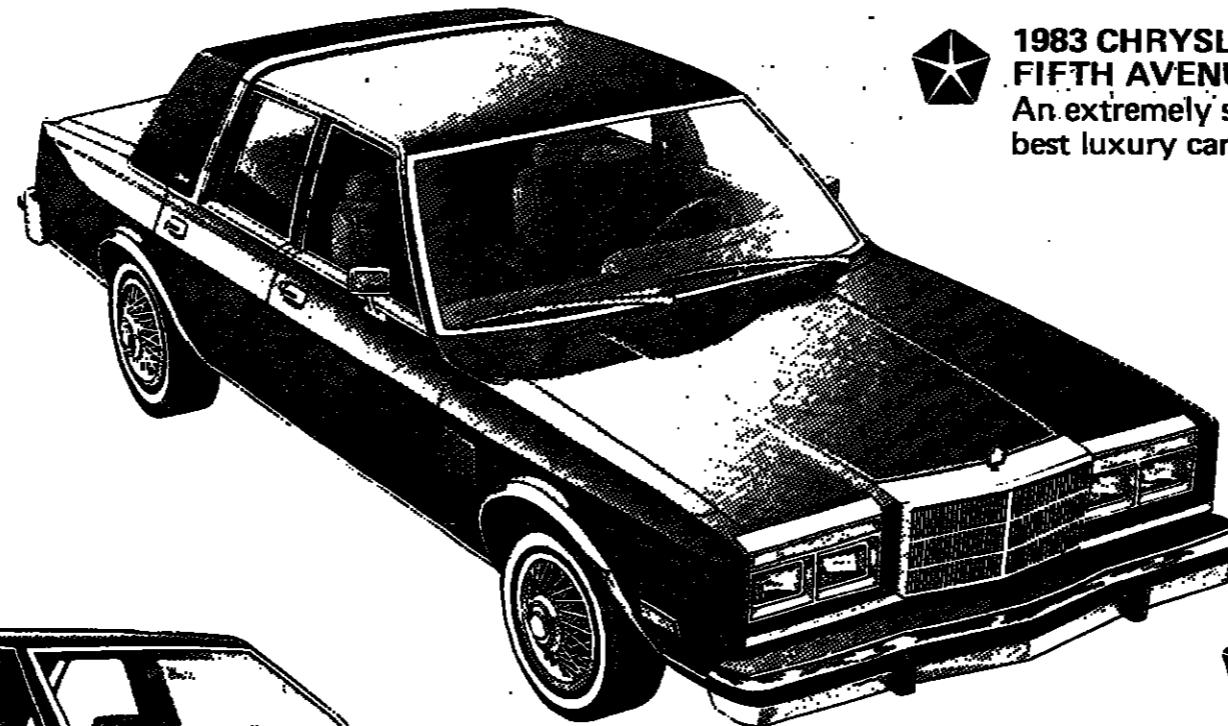
Col. Castillo, who became the highest-ranking official to fall into guerrilla hands when his helicopter was shot down, accused the army of corruption. Some top officials were involved in the drug trade and were using the war effort for personal benefit, he said.

"In the long run the guerrillas will win the war because of high morale ... I call on the honest military men to rediscover their purpose, their army, their people and to look for reconciliation with the FMLN (the guerrillas)," he said.

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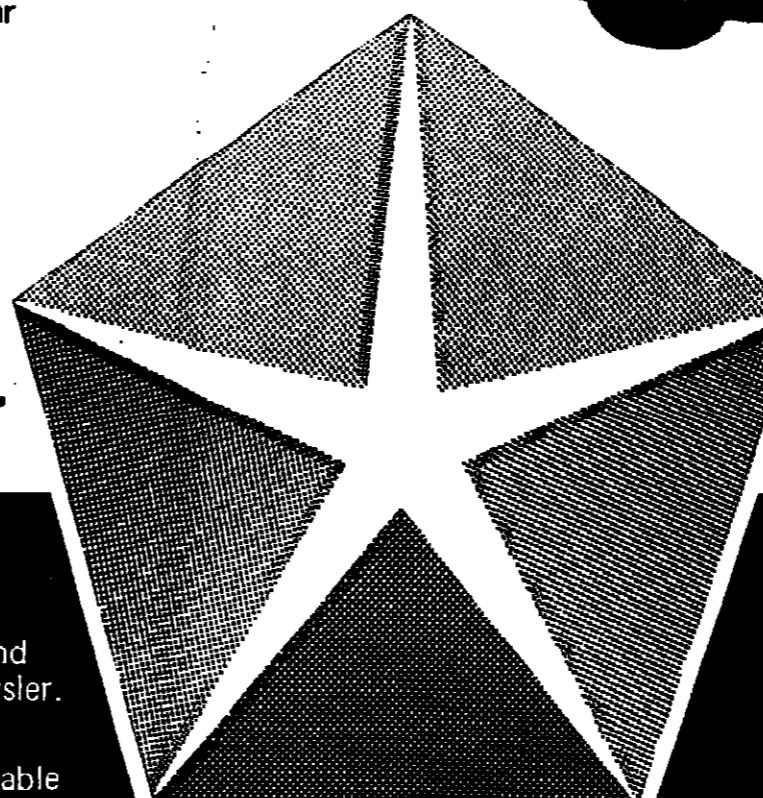
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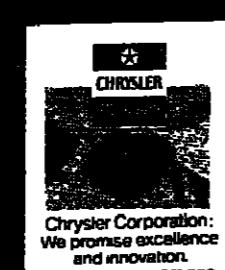


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Australia may seek role in Middle East

CANBERRA, Australia, March 11 (Agencies) — New Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Friday that his government would maintain a foreign policy based on close ties with the United States and might seek a role in the Middle East.

Hawke said he believed his close personal relationships with the leaders of Egypt, Jordan and Israel might enable him to play a role in the area.

Hawke praised former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's anti-apartheid and pro-black African policies. In Asia, he said his government would work to restore good relations with Indonesia — which the Labor Party criticized when it annexed East Timor.

Hawke, who was sworn in Friday, indicated that his Labor government might not be able initially to fulfill its election promises. He told a radio interviewer that Labor had inherited an economic disaster, including a budget deficit estimated at 10 billion dollars (\$11.6 billion).

He said he did not know how the deficit would affect promised tax cuts but "it will obviously restrict our ability to stimulate the Australian economy."

Hawke and his 27-member government,

Sly Argentine raid reported

LONDON, March 11 (AP) — Argentine forces last year made a hit-and-run raid on the uninhabited British dependency of Thule, 643 kilometers southeast of the Falklands, the British Defense Ministry said.

A spokesman said Thursday the sneak landing was discovered Dec. 19 when the British survey ship HMS *Hecate* visited the tiny island, which is part of the Sandwich Islands. He said the Argentines ripped down the British flag and hoisted the Argentine flag

Ustinov speaks of Soviet might

MOSCOW, March 11 (R) — Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov said the Soviet Union had strong nerves and would know how to respond if the West went ahead with the proposed deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Speaking in the northern port city of Murmansk, Marshal Ustinov said Thursday Washington was not looking for an agreement at U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva and wanted to keep its plans to deploy the new weapons from the end of the year.

"But should this still happen, the Soviet Union will be able to give a timely and effective answer. Let nobody have any doubt about that," he said. "We have strong nerves and enough strength to stand up for our interests and the interests of our friends."

composed mostly of Labor moderates, won power on March 5 in a landslide election victory. They swept out Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, who had headed a Liberal-National Party coalition for the past seven years and is expected to retire from politics soon. As Hawke was being sworn in, the Liberals were electing a new leader, one-time rebel Andrew Peacock, 44, a former foreign minister.

Fraser, 53, the second longest-serving prime minister in Australian history, resigned as Liberal leader after the election.

Hawke has called a meeting of government

ministers, union leaders and businessmen next month to discuss the economy and draw up a plan linking wage and price rises to combat inflation, now running at 11 percent a year. "It will be a matter of enlightened self-interest," Hawke said. "If we are going to take advantage of the resurgence of economic strength next year, we must act sensibly in 1983."

Hawke, 54, head of the Australian Council of Trade Unions in the 1970s, solved most labor disputes by getting all parties round a conference table and plans to run government in the same way.

With Philby, Burgess and Anthony Blunt — art adviser to Queen Elizabeth until 1979 — he was revealed as a self-confessed former Soviet spy — he became an idealistic Communist.

At Cambridge, Maclean, Blunt and Burgess were members of a group which called itself the apostles and believed it was the intellectual vanguard of a Communist revolution. Philby was also a Cambridge student in the 1930s.

The spread of fascism in Europe and British appeasement of Hitler encouraged them to work for Moscow. Maclean gained a first class degree in French and German in 1934 and next year joined the Foreign Office.

Under the security procedures then in

force, Maclean's student communism was

seen as unimportant. But by this time, he had probably already been recruited as a Soviet agent and advised to play down his left-wing sympathies publicly.

Maclean was posted to Paris in 1938 as third secretary and won the admiration of his superiors for his meticulous work. During this period he met his American wife, Melinda. In 1944 he was sent to Washington, where he remained until 1948. From 1947 he was British representative on the combined policy committee, a highly sensitive British-U.S.-Canadian body dealing with nuclear cooperation.

At this time Maclean held a pass to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission where he had access to highly secret materials. In 1948 he was promoted to a senior post at the British Embassy in Cairo but here his self-control began to crack.

He eventually had to be given six months' leave after being arrested in a stupor in Alexandria and spending two days in an Egyptian jail. But in 1950 he returned to Foreign Office work in London as head of the American department. The NATO alliance between Britain, the United States and 10 other countries had been formed the year before.

Before the net finally closed in on him, Maclean was able to report to Moscow every details of high-level negotiations. In particu-

lar, he was fully briefed on British Prime Minister Clement Attlee's 1950 visit to Washington to persuade President Truman not to use nuclear weapons in the Korean War. By 1951 Maclean was one of a handful of Foreign Office officials suspected of being a Soviet agent.

Before World War II, a Soviet defector had



Donald Maclean

told Western intelligence about a well-born young English diplomat who was spying for Moscow out of ideological conviction. Pains-taking detective work, much of it in the United States, provided strong circumstantial evidence that Maclean was that spy.

Warned by Philby, who had become a Soviet agent in Vienna and joined British intelligence in 1940, Maclean and Burgess, also a career diplomat, fled to France on a cross-channel ferry on May 25, 1951. Maclean's 35th birthday.

Suspected of warning the fugitives, Philby was forced to resign, and after working in the Middle East as a journalist, went to Moscow in 1963. On arrival in the Soviet Union Maclean and Burgess were taken to the provincial city of Kuibyshev, closed to foreigners, and first re-emerged in Moscow in 1955 to meet Western journalists.

Maclean took Soviet citizenship and was allowed to work as an analyst of British foreign policy at a Moscow Foreign Relations Institute. He published articles under a pen-name.

Burgess, who did not pursue a new career in the Soviet Union, died in 1963. The government newspaper *Izvestia* reported in 1980 that Philby was still on "active duty."

Maclean's wife, Melinda, and his three children joined him in Moscow. But Melinda left him to live with Philby and later returned to the United States. For many years Maclean lived with his daughter and granddaughter in Moscow but they too left for the West in 1980.

Robert Cecil, who succeeded Maclean as head of the American department at the Foreign Office, said the job would have allowed Maclean access to almost any kind of information he wanted to see. He believed the British spy was of most value to the Soviet Union because of his role in discussions on atomic energy.

"His life was an absolute tragedy. He was a man of enormous ability, who genuinely wanted to work for peace, who only in fact succeeded in hotting up, or making more intense the Cold War," he said.

Soviet occupation 'a mistake'

MOSCOW, March 11 (R) — Donald Maclean told a correspondent a few months before his death: "People call me a traitor, but I was never a traitor to my beliefs."

Maclean died still faithful to the Marxist views he adopted as a student. But instead of being an orthodox Stalinist as in his youth, he was more of a Eurocommunist who was privately critical of many things in the Soviet Union.

Maclean made no secret of his sympathy for the liberal communism of the "Prague Spring" in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and his hopes for a reform of the Soviet system.

He described the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as a mistake and added crisply, as if dictating a minute for the Foreign Office files, "the Russians have lost a great deal in Afghanistan and gained precisely nothing."

He was privately critical of what he saw as stagnation in Soviet foreign policy under the late President Brezhnev, and said he felt Kremlin policy had come back on course since the appointment of Yuri Andropov as Communist Party leader.

BRIEFS

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NEW YORK (AP) — Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton will become Broadway's highest-paid performers for portraying a divorced couple in *Private Lives*, the play's producer said Thursday. He would not say how high the salaries would be, calling published reports that the stars will each get \$70,000 a week "way out of line."

NICE, France (R) — A French secret agent found dead in the foothills of the Alps near here last month was murdered, according to police. They said Thursday a warrant had been issued for the arrest of an unnamed person for the murder of Lt. Col. Bernard Nut, 47, whose body was found near the town of Puget-Théniers on Feb. 15. Police said an

autopsy and ballistic investigations showed that Col. Nut, a member of the external intelligence service, had been killed by a single bullet in the brain. Previously police had said they were undecided whether Col. Nut had been murdered or had committed suicide.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama (AP) — Alabama Governor George C. Wallace was hospitalized Thursday for what aides said was a reaction to medication for his bowels. Wallace, who was hospitalized for a week last month with an inflamed colon, was readmitted to Jackson Hospital. Wallace was paralyzed in the legs by an assassination attempt 11 years ago.

PRAGUE (AFP) — Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has been virtually

unavailable since February because of a "serious" illness, informed sources here said. An official source confirmed that Strougal, 58, was "sick" but would not give details.

ROME (AFP) — The Italian parliament's constitutional commission has rejected any procedural short cuts to allow ailing ex-King Umberto, aged 78, to end 37 years of exile and return to Italy. King Umberto, who has bone cancer, left Italy when the country became a republic in 1946. He lives in Geneva, where he moved last month from London.

NICOSIA (R) — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia will pay an official three-day visit to Cyprus on March 20, it was announced here.

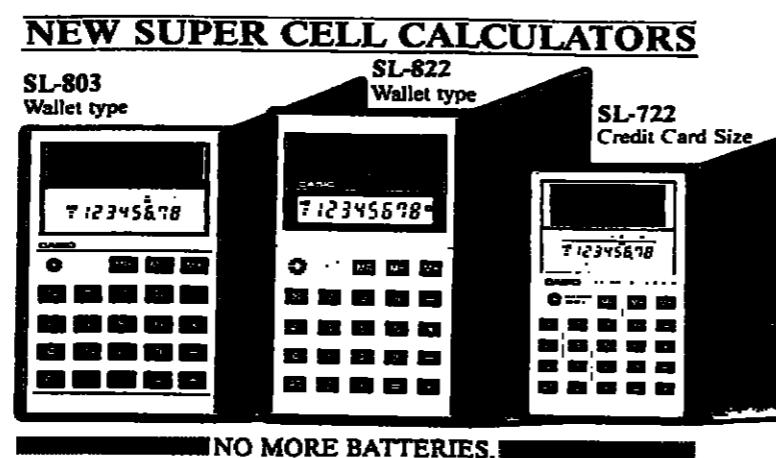
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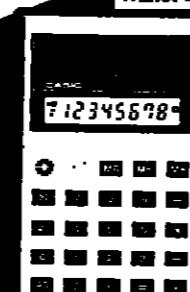
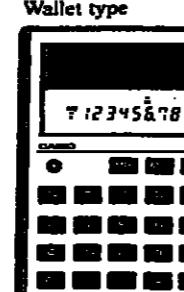
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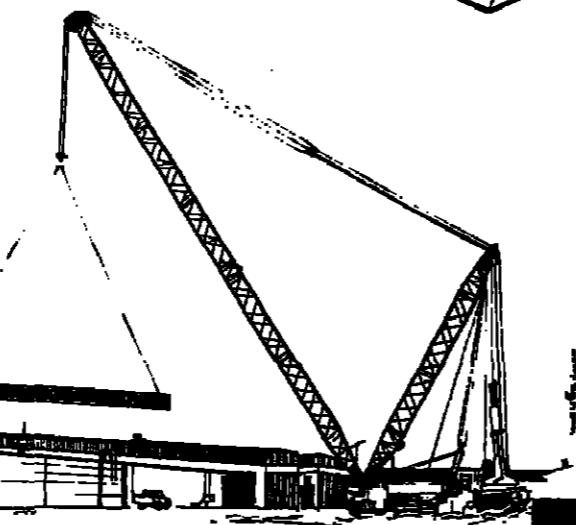
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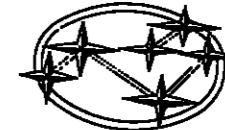
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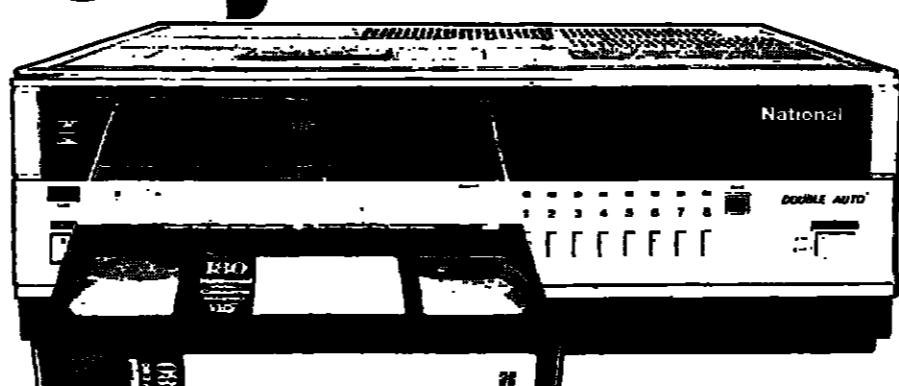
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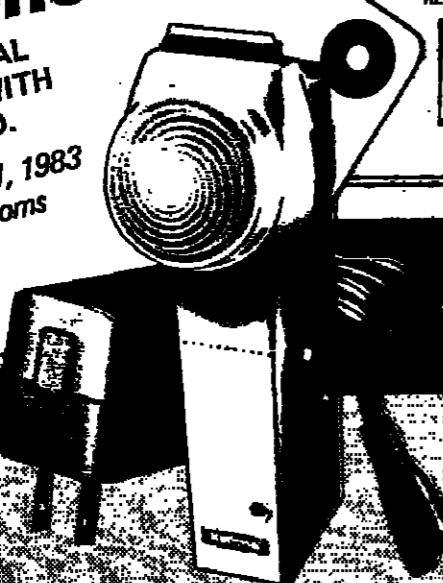
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As government blocks hosting of '86 soccer finale

Brazil's dream world shattered

BRASILIA, March 11 (Agencies) — The Brazilian government, citing economic reasons, Thursday vetoed attempts to bring the 1986 World Cup Soccer finals here to the country many see as soccer's true home.

A government statement said President Joao Figueiredo decided to withhold support from the bid put forward by the Brazilian Football Federation (CBF) for economic reasons. This effectively killed the effort as football's international governing body, FIFA, insists governments underwrite the applications of their national soccer authorities. FIFA will now choose between Canada, Mexico and the United States.

Figueiredo was unwilling to spend funds destined for social works for the World Cup, the statement said, adding: "The current economic situation of the country recommends strict austerity in public spending."

Brazil, home of some of the world's most gifted and exciting soccer stars, is in the midst of a foreign exchange crisis over payments on its vast foreign debt and suffers inflation of more than 100 percent as well as heavy unemployment.

The statement cast doubt on CBF forecasts

that tourist revenue from the finals would more than pay expenses and added: "The high cost of tickets — estimated by the CBF at an average equivalent of \$5 — is incompatible with the purchasing power of the poorer classes."

The decision, taken on the advice of the chief Economy Minister Antonio Delfim Netto, was thought unlikely to be popular. An opinion poll published by the newspaper *Jornal Do Brasil* on Sunday said 60 percent of Brazilians wanted the 1986 Cup finals held here while 32 percent did not.

In Rio de Janeiro, CBF chief Giulite Coutinho said he was surprised by the government's decision, but added: "I prefer not to go into my personal feelings." "We did a pretty thorough study about the advantages of having the World Cup here, from the promotional, economic and social angles," he said. "We presented the project to the government, which decided not to give its support — we can only accept its decision."

The CBF had argued that Brazil would not need to spend anything on communications, hotels or airports and that the only expense would be adapting the existing stadiums.

The ball should roll smoothly for U.S.

NEW YORK, March 11 (R) — Although the average American would not forego a day at Disneyland to watch a soccer match, there is little doubt the U.S. could stage a spectacular World Cup in 1986.

The stadiums are there — though some would require alterations — as are the hotels, transport and communications.

Soccer has never become established like baseball, American football, basketball or ice hockey. Indeed, even Alkis Panagoulas, the coach of the newly-formed U.S. national side, Team America, concedes "Soccer is fighting for survival".

There are now more colleges and universities playing soccer than football but it continues to struggle at the professional level and attendances have dropped sharply in the North American Soccer League (NASL). When the league begins its 17th season on April 17 it will comprise 12 teams including Team America which will be based in Washington and which will include the best U.S.-born players.

Team America will undoubtedly command a lot of interest and Panagoulas, who will be in charge of the national squad on a full-time basis, must be the envy of every manager in the world. But the fact remains there were 24 teams in the NASL in the late 1970s and even New York Cosmos have suffered dwindling

soccer. We can guarantee excellent hotel accommodation and transportation and security as good, if not better, than anywhere in the world. Our communications facilities are unparalleled. We have tremendous corporate support. And we can generate more revenue for FIFA than anyone else."

Fricker said the USSF was leaning toward the New York Giants Stadium in east Rutherford, New Jersey, and the Los Angeles Coliseum, the main venue of next year's Olympics, as preferred sites.

If the Giants Stadium is chosen for the World Cup, Fricker said the pitch would have

the CBF did not need to withdraw its application to FIFA as not confirming it would have the same effect, he said. FIFA is to decide the venue for the Cup in May.

U.S. makes official bid

Meanwhile, the United States have thrown their hat into the ring in the battle to stage the World Cup. At a press conference in New York, Werner Fricker, the executive director of the American Organizing Committee, unveiled a 92-page brochure outlining American plans for the competition, involving 14 stadiums.

The plans will be submitted to FIFA, and although there has been no official backing from the federal government to go ahead with the submission, the Reagan administration is believed to be largely in favor of the United States Soccer Federation organizing the World Cup.

Mexico also has bid for the event, which had been awarded to Colombia, then turned away by that South American country when it couldn't raise the money to stage the quadrennial soccer championship. Canada was to announce on Friday its formal application for the tournament.

The CBF had argued that Brazil would not

need to spend anything on communications, hotels or airports and that the only expense would be adapting the existing stadiums.

However, the U.S. Soccer Federation (USSF) puts a strong case for hosting the finals. Werner Fricker, executive vice president of the USSF, said: "I don't think any other country can come close to us at this time."

Fricker, who is also chairman of the U.S. World Cup Organizing Committee, went on: "We have lined up 12 outstanding stadiums as prospective sites that are well-suited for

crowds. A few years ago attendances in excess of 50,000 were commonplace at Cosmos home games. Last year 30,000 was considered exceptional."

Fricker said he did not think the NASL's difficulties or the lack of a soccer tradition in the United States would jeopardize the USSF's efforts to host the World Cup. Many of the 24 finalists could certainly depend on a large ethnic following — Italy in New York, West Germany in Chicago and the South Americans around Los Angeles. There would also be huge support for the British teams, Portugal, Poland and the central Americans.

"We're not that far away, really," said Gene Edwards, president of the USSF. "We have to walk before we can run. Building a strong program takes time and it takes patience."

The United States has not appeared in the World Cup finals since 1950 when they recorded the greatest upset in soccer history by beating England 1-0.

If the U.S. is chosen to stage the 1986 finals the hosts will be automatic qualifiers. "The time is right," Fricker said. "We have the best facilities — the best of everything for the World Cup. And we're ready and well-prepared to hold the tournament here."

Magath's refusal to return dampens Germany's hopes

BONN, March 11 (R) — West German hopes of qualifying for the European Soccer Championships have been dealt a further blow by the refusal of Hamburg's Felix Magath to rejoin the national squad as their "playmaker".

West Germany have lost their last two matches, beginning their European Championship defense last November with a humiliating 1-0 Group Six defeat by Northern Ireland. Their next European clash is against tiny Albania in Tirana on March 30. Defeat — unthinkable a few months ago — could put paid to West Germany's chance of a third European triumph.

Magath, 29, spent three hours discussing a comeback with national trainer Jupp Derwall, earlier this week but said Thursday night he had backed down for fear of pressure for success his recall would exert.

Bayern Munich captain Paul Breitner, like Magath, quit the national side after last year's World Cup final in which West Germany were beaten 3-1 by Italy.

Hansi Mueller of Italy's Inter Milan, another candidate for the "playmaker" role, has been troubled by injury, so salvation would appear to lie with Bernd Schuster of Barcelona, the rebel now restored to the national squad after nearly two years self-imposed exile.

But Barcelona, despite a contract clause freeing Schuster for international matches, have said they need the player for an important domestic Cup match against Athletic Bilbao. West Germany have not won since the retirement of midfield Maestros Breitner and Magath. Their beating by Northern Ireland was followed last month by another 1-0 defeat by Portugal in a friendly.

Derwall, who was 56 Thursday, also has problems in attack since strikers Horst Hrubesch and Klaus Fischer bowed out of the national squad after the World Cup. Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, twice European footballer of the year and once a certain match-winner, is beginning to show the strain of responsibility forced on him by the lack of support from his fellow forwards.

Shergar has Irish police going in circles

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 11 (AP) — Experts have discounted an anonymous call just after the kidnapping saying Shergar had been put down after injuring himself in his stall. They base their optimism on the fact that the stallion, one of the world's most valuable horses, was snatched right at the beginning of the breeding season.

This suggested the kidnappers were familiar with horses and racing, probably knew how to handle a temperamental young thoroughbred and were aware of his value, alive, to his owners at a critical time. Shergar, syndicated among 40 shareholders, was scheduled to cover some 55 mares during the season, which lasts until June.

At 70,000 sterling (\$105,000) a time, this represents a total of 3.9 million sterling (\$5.9 million) for his owners this year. A stallion can be expected to be active for 10-15 years.

The head of the Irish National Stud, John Clarke, is one of those who believed Shergar is still alive. "I think that if he had been killed or had died the people involved would have told the police where to find the horse," he said recently.

His advice to his Irish colleagues — "Don't get discouraged."



Curren ... smashing victory

Dunes records cakewalk victory

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, March 11 — Top teams had things much their way in the Jeddah Bridge League last week, with leader of the pack, Dunes, registering the most emphatic victory.

They completed a 20-0 whitewash of KAIA which helped them to pull away from the leaders. The gap between the arch rivals, however, has now increased to 18 Victory Points with Dunes holding a two-point advantage.

PakInd White, who surrendered the two-point initiative when they suffered their second defeat the previous week, however, kept their second place with a 14-6 decision over middle of the table Saudia Greens.

And their sister team, PakInd Green, are breathing down their neck with an identical 14-6 verdict over Oldies. The two PakInd teams have garnered 14 points each, but the White side are placed above due to their better Victory Points — two more than the Greens.

Oldies had a bad week when they were thrashed for the second time this time against new team SSS. SSS, who are fourth with a match in hand, played with precision and could go further ahead if they could maintain their good showing.

In the battle between the last two teams, new team GP4 asserted themselves for a 16-4 victory over cellar team Marbella. The victory, long overdue, was GP4's first in the league.

How they stand

	P	W	D	L	VPs	ps
Dunes	9	8	—	3	135	16
PakInd W	9	7	—	2	113	14
PakInd G	8	6	—	3	100	13
SSS	8	6	1	1	108	11
Saudia B	8	5	—	3	88	10
Saudia G	8	5	—	3	88	6
Gray Mac	8	3	—	5	68	6
Vikings	7	2	1	4	60	5
KAIA	9	2	1	6	56	5
Oldies	9	2	—	7	73	4
GP4	8	1	—	7	62	2
Marbella	9	1	—	8	44	2

As Lendl, Gerulaitis advance

Curren's inspired play sweeps Connors away

BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 11 (AP) — South African Kevin Curren Thursday created the biggest upset so far at the Belgian International Indoor Tennis Championship by eliminating American Jimmy Connors 6-2, 7-5 in the second round.

The South African scored no less than 12 clear aces. In addition, he won practically every rally from the baseline. Connors never took any real risk and made few rallies at the net. Curren played beautifully throughout the match, whether at service or from the baseline where his forehands and backhands were absolutely faultless.

Connors clearly was not himself, while his opponent played above himself. In the first set, Curren, placed 29th in the ATP ranking while Connors is third, took the lead at 3-2 with amazing ease. The South African with the powerful service kept ahead, breaking Connors' service again in the seventh game and scoring three aces in the next to win by 6-2 in only 28 minutes.

The start of the second set was more balanced, the two players being tied at 3-3. But Curren again broke the American's service to lead 4-3. Connors came back and took Curren's service in his turn. In the 11th game, however, Curren broke Connors' and led 6-5. He then easily won the set 7-5 and the match on his own service.

Earlier, Sweden's Mats Wilander and American John Kriek moved to the quarterfinals by eliminating Americans Larry Stefanki, 6-1, 6-1, and Tim Mayotte 5-7, 6-2, 6-4 respectively. American Vitas Gerulaitis also gained the last eight spot with a 3-6, 6-1, 6-4 win over Dominique Bedel.

Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia beat Hungarian Balazs Taroczy 6-3, 7-5, to reach the quarterfinals too. Lendl dominated in the

first set and it was left to Taroczy, a game and clever opponent, to make a brilliant recovery in the second.

The young Wilander impressed with his speed and precision, taking only 49 minutes to eliminate Stefanki who could do nothing. Kriek faced a tougher opponent. Mayotte had some spectacular serves and volleys and took the first set. Kriek took the second rather easily by playing more aggressively with occasional raids to the net. In the deciding set, the stocky American maintained his superiority in spite of some fine shots from Mayotte. French Yannick Noah also moved to the quarterfinals, beating American Vince Van Patten 2-6, 6-4, 7-6.

Meanwhile, top seed Wojtek Fibak of Poland advanced to the quarterfinals of the \$75,000 Lorraine Open Grand Prix Indoor Tournament with an easy 6-2, 6-2, victory over Michel Schapers of Holland in Nancy, France. In other second-round play, No. 3 seed Chip Hooper of the U.S. downed West German Karl Meimer 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, American Victor Amaya beat Jan Gunnarsson of Sweden 3-6, 7-6, 6-2, and Danie Visser of South Africa outlasted Frenchman Jerome Petier 7-6, 4-6, 9-7.

India struggles

POR-T-OF-SPAIN, March 11 (AP) — India lost two quick wickets on the opening day of the second cricket Test against the West Indies and at the lunch break were 25 for two with for Mohinder Amarnath on 15 and Dilip Vengsarkar with 5. Prolific scorer Gavaskar was out with just one run to his credit.

Fancied players have it easy

Sharon Waissi downed West German Claudia Kohde and Eva Pfaff 2-6, 5-7, 6-2.

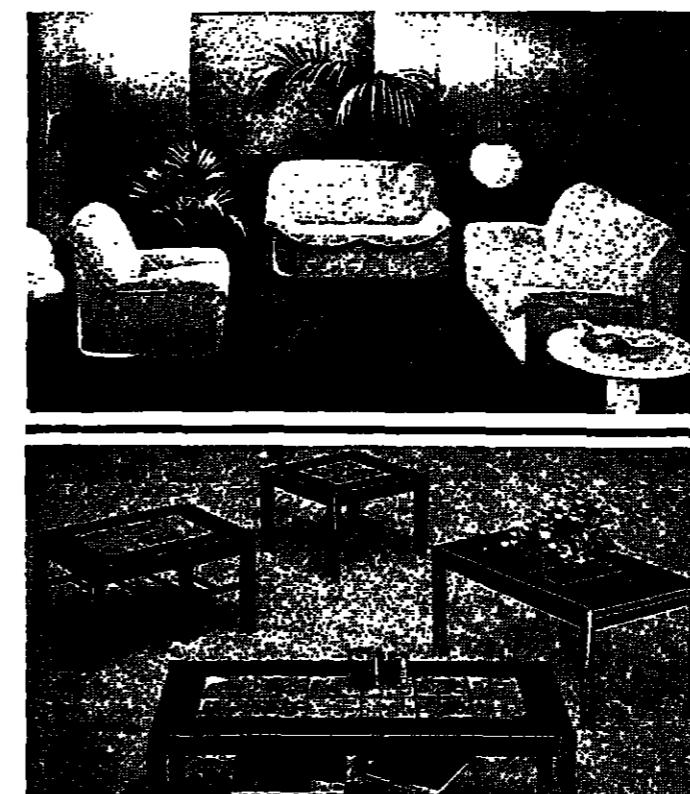
In Friday's quarterfinals, Navratilova faces sixth-seeded Mandlikova while No. 2 seed Chris Evert Lloyd takes on No. 5 seed Hanika. Shriver meets unseeded Jo Dunc and Turnbull plays No. 7 Bettina Bunge of West Germany. The top-seeded doubles team of Navratilova and Shriver faces Betty Stove and Australian Dianne Frombois.

Meanwhile, Beth Norton 6-3, 6-0 to advance to the quarterfinals of the \$50,000 Ginny Tournament of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Others to advance were Gretchen Rush, who beat South African Jennifer Mandel 7-5, 4-6, 6-4 and Claudia Monteiro, who got the better of Trey Lewis 0-6, 7-6, 6-3.

The most stunning result was obtained by Pilar Vasquez of the U.S., when the unseeded American overpowered Susan Mascalin 6-1, 6-1.

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Houston loses a golden chance

HOUSTON, Texas, March 11 (AP) — Houston shot 60.4 percent in the first half, but was cooled by a tight Golden State defense in the second half as the Warriors beat the Rockets 119-109 in the only National Basketball Association game scheduled Thursday night.

It was Houston's 13th loss in its last 14 games. Warriors coach Al Attles talked to the Warriors at halftime, and they limited the Rockets to 45 second-half points on 40 percent shooting.

Center Joe Barry Carroll scored eight of his game-high 34 points in the third quarter, as the Warriors quickly evaporated Houston's halftime edge. Carroll's tip-in with 8:49 left in the period put Golden State ahead for good, 70-68.

Meanwhile, Cantu Ford trounced CSKA (Red Army) of Moscow 106-73 and moved into an all-Italian grand finale against Billy Milan in the prestigious European Champions Cup Basketball Tournament.

The two Italian teams piled up 14 points out of 10 matches in the six-team round-robin final round. Spain's Real Madrid, who downed Cibona of Zagreb earlier Thursday, finished third, with 12 points.

In Cantu, the capital of the Italian furniture industry 35 kilometers north of Milan, Ford won by a wide margin keeping in the lead throughout the match.

The Soviet team, which had scored a close win in the first-leg match in Moscow, never proved a serious threat to the European champions.

Ford, which needed a victory following the upset suffered last week, was led to its second straight final in the European Cup of Champions by its U.S. aces Jim Brewer and Wallace Bryant, who scored a total of 40 points. Bryant was the top scorer of the match with 27 points and was warmly applauded by a sell-out crowd of 5,000.

The all-Italian final in the Cup of Champions and Wednesday's victory of Scavolini Pesaro in the Cup Winners Cup underlined the present supremacy of Italian teams in Europe.

Rain curtails play in Test

WELLINGTON, March 11 (AP) — Heavy overnight rain restricted play to only one hour on the first day of the second Test match between New Zealand and Sri Lanka here Friday.

Rain throughout the night left the outfield very wet, although the pitch was protected. Play did not start until 4:45 p.m. and bad light ended proceedings after an hour. Geoff Howarth won the toss and sent Sri Lanka in on a moist wicket.

By the close, the tourists had lost two wickets for just 34, the men out being openers Sisith Wettimuny, who scored eight and Mithra Wettimuny, who managed only six. Both were caught in the slips with the score on 14.

Sri Lanka started the match without

Score -board

SRI LANKA (1st Innings):	
S. Wettimuny c. Caine b. Hadlee	8
M. Wettimuny c. Caine b. Saeedan	6
S. Fernando bating	12
Y. Gunsekera bating	7
Extras:	1
Total (for 2 wkt.)	34
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-14, 2-14.	
BOWLING: Hadlee 6-2-12-1; Saeedan 7-1-16-1;	
Chafeil 2-0-5-0.	



GETTING SET: Defending world champion Keke Rosberg, sitting in his Sauber Williams, checks last-minute adjustments together with mechanics as he gets set for the Formula One opener.

Islanders leap over Penguins

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP) — Mike Bossy and John Tonelli scored third-period goals as the New York Islanders ended a five-game National Hockey League winless streak with a 4-3 victory over the Pittsburgh Penguins Thursday night.

Elsewhere in the NHL, Bobby Clarke scored two goals as Philadelphia twice spotted Minnesota to two-goal leads before rallying for a 6-3 win over the Minnesota North Stars in a keen action. Steve Shutt reached the 30-goal mark for the ninth straight season, and Ryan Walter put Montreal ahead to stay as the Canadiens beat the Boston Bruins 3-1.

Hartford's Blaine Stoughton notched the first goal of the game midway through the second period and Greg Adams and Ron Francis added insurance scores as the Whalers collected a 3-0 victory over the New Jersey Devils.

Ivan Boldirev scored his 13th goal 22 seconds into the game and later assisted on John O'Grodnick's 34th to lead the Detroit Red Wings to a 4-2 victory over the Chicago Black Hawks. And Kent Nilsson scored his 38th and 39th goals of the season and added a pair of assists to lead the Calgary Flames to a 6-3 win over the Winnipeg Jets.

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In season's opener

It may blow hot for Formula One cars

money from sponsorship in defiance of the recession.

The British Toleman team is one of the fancied prospects of the new Formula One season, thanks to Brian Hart's turbo engines, which enabled Derek Warwick to set impressive times in trials here last week. Ted Toleman's staff have tried to minimize their car's susceptibility to hot conditions, a feature which will be put to the test here.

The Lotus stable will be even more of a center of attention than usual, since fans will want to see how it does without its founder, engineering wizard Colin Chapman, who died in December. Lotus's intention to field one car with a Ford Cosworth engine and one with a Renault turbo motor will also create interest.

Though the South African Grand Prix, normally held early in the year, was put back to allow constructors more time to meet the new regulations, few of the new cars are expected to be at their peak in Rio.

Meanwhile, sources here said that, an Australian Formula One Grand Prix could be included in the Motor Racing World Championship program from 1984. Australian auto-sport officials are in Rio holding talks with organizers of the Formula One calendar.

Current thinking is that the Australian race would take place in early November 1984, a week after the South African Grand Prix. It would be the last event of the 1984 season.

The Australian Grand Prix would be held in Melbourne, the sources said. A firm decision is expected at the Long Beach Grand Prix in a fortnight's time.

Tamara poised to bag world title

WATERVILLE VALLEY, New Hampshire, March 11 (AP) — The new American wonder woman of alpine skiing, Tamara McKinney, won the second Waterville Valley World Cup Slalom in 2:18.72 here Thursday.

She outpaced second placed Maria Epple of West Germany by more than half a second, while third placed Cindy Nelson, also of the United States, was more than a minute slower than the slalom queen.

McKinney, who has won both the Waterville Valley Giant Slaloms, has now built up such a big lead in the Giant Slalom World Cup that she is certain to win the trophy. The American will also be difficult to catch in the overall cup, where she has 110 points, 17 more than nearest rival Erika Hess of Switzerland.

Hess will have to do much better than her joint fifth place Thursday if she hopes to overcome the handicap in the few remaining events in America and Japan.

The next Giant Slalom, at Vail, Colorado, could be decisive. Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, who had a theoretical chance of the World Cup, lost her last hope when she finished well down the field.

Soviet pair triumphs

HELSINKI, March 11 (AP) — Elena Valova and Oleg Vasilev of the Soviet Union won the world pairs title Wednesday night — the first gold medals in the World Figure Skating Championships.

They dethroned the defending champions Sabine Baess and Tassilo Thierbach of East Germany, who finished second.

Holmes to defend title on March 27

ranked No. 2 in the world by the two boxing organizations, boasts of a record of 25 wins and two losses.

WBC rejects another plea

The WBC has, however, denied a request that Hagler's next defense of his WBC middleweight title be scheduled for 15 rounds instead of the 12-round limit the council imposed last January.

A statement from the WBC's headquarters here said the request had been made by Bob Arum of Top Rank Inc., who has contracted Hagler for his next three fights, including an upcoming bout against Scipion.

If Arum can justify his request on legal grounds than the council will reconsider, the statement said. It added, however, that Hagler won his title in a three-round fight and has defended it six times without even needing 12 rounds to finish off his opponents.

Hagler's longest fight, the council noted, was an 11-round in March 1981 against Mustafa Hamsho. "In the past, the announcement of 15 rounds has been a



Holmes ... first 12-round fight



Rodriguez ... first crack at world crown

Weather aids Nicolette lead

started play from the 10th tee and played the back nine — the much tougher side — in relatively calm conditions.

Masters champion Craig Stadler holed out from the fairway for eagle-2 on the eighth hole. He needed it. He finished at 72, one over par. Jack Nicklaus was 2 under par after three holes. But, on that tough back nine, he bogeyed three times in a stretch of four holes and also had to settle for a 72, his first round over par this season.

Tom Watson, the U.S. and British Open title-holder, had it 1-under-par at the turn. But he lost three shots to par over the last three holes and was at 73. Ray Floyd, the PGA champion, had to make four birdies to salvage a round of par 71.

Palmer had a birdie-birdie start. But a windblown drive on the ninth sent him reeling to a double bogey. And he never recovered, finishing with a 78. Tom Purtzer made a 9 on his last hole. Lanny Wadkins shot 80. Orville Moody picked it up after playing the front in 41.

Cambridge crew lifts anchor

Rankov, 28, son of a Yugoslav immigrant, earlier had offered to step down from the Oxford crew, but Oxford officials refused to accept this. Rankov has rowed in the last five University Boat races, all of which have been won by Oxford.

He currently is a paid member of the staff at St. Hugh's College, but also is studying for his doctorate. Oxford argued that this meant he was a bona fide student and eligible.

Agreement was reached Thursday after the two universities agreed to hold "meaningful discussions" on March 19. John Harounoff, head of marketing services for the race sponsor, Ladbrokes, "We are relieved and delighted that the race will go on."

Soviets continue to snipe at Games

MOSCOW, March 11 (AP) — The Soviet Union is threatening to cancel its television coverage of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics because of a dispute over renting U.S. Broadcast Studios.

"I hate to say it but really we are in a situation when I can't guarantee that the Soviet audience will see the Summer Games," Henrik Yushkevich, deputy chairman of the state committee on radio and television, said in an interview broadcast Wednesday by Radio Moscow.

The Soviet network was close to agreement with the Los Angeles organizers and ABC (American Broadcasting Company) television network on paying for broadcast rights and satellite transmissions, he said.

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On 12-3-83 (E.T.D. 13-3-83)

As exclusive economic zone**200-mile sea limit claimed by Reagan**

President Reagan

WASHINGTON, March 11 (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan Thursday laid claim for the United States to all mineral and fishing rights within 200 nautical miles of U.S. coastlines, including areas around U.S.-controlled islands in the Pacific and Caribbean.

The president's statement said the recently discovered deposits under the sea could be an important source of strategic minerals.

Known as an exclusive economic zone, it gives the United States the sole right to conduct mining and fishing operations in about four million square nautical miles of sea.

U.S. control would extend even to production of energy from currents and winds. But it will not extend to ship passage, overflights or the laying of undersea cables and pipelines. It also won't change existing U.S. policies on

Steps urged to revalue yen

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AFP) — Quick action must be taken to revalue the undervalued Japanese yen, which is causing mounting international resentment, a top United States business organization has warned here.

The Business Round Table, which groups the heads of the top 200 U.S. companies, told Thursday a congressional committee that the undervalued yen was a "major cause of dispute between Japan and the rest of the world."

Making the submission on behalf of the Business Round Table was Caterpillar Tractor Vice-President Donald Fites.

Among the steps he urged to force the revaluation of the yen were joint action on world money markets and the elimination of Japanese barriers against capital exports.

marine mammals, fisheries and the continental shelf.

A U.S. State Department official said the establishment of the zone would give the United States additional leverage in negotiations on fishing rights, but otherwise wouldn't have much impact on fishing activity in U.S. coastal waters. Establishment of the zone is effective immediately, he said.

The official who briefed reporters insisted on anonymity. Earlier the State Department had announced that James A. Malone, an assistant secretary of state, would conduct the briefing. But a department spokesman later said the announcement was in error.

Republican Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska and Democratic representative John Breaux of Louisiana introduced legislation in both houses of Congress to implement the presidential proclamation.

Stevens said the bill would strengthen the ability of the United States to explore and manage the natural resources of the sea by creating an exclusive economic zone. The bill mandates the elimination of all foreign fishing in U.S. waters by 1987.

He said the measure also sets forth U.S. policy regarding conservation, development and use of the sea's living and non-living resources and broadens the concept of the 200-mile limit.

In broadening the concept of the 200-mile limit, said Stevens, "the bill addresses the total products of the sea. It would preserve the freedoms of navigation and overflight, and of scientific research in the high seas, and the laying and maintenance of submarine cables and pipelines."

The State Department specialist said the unilaterally proclaimed exclusive zone would not contravene international law, but was the U.S. response to the sea law treaty.

It is still unclear whether the estimate includes the Johore State Economic Development Corp's recent discovery of a rich tin deposit on a 500-acre site near Sungai Pelawan, Kota Tinggi.

Evidently, a recent GSD suggestion that miners seriously consider lode mining of tin also dismisses the remote possibility of another Kinta or Klang Valley. Areas identified by the GSD as the best prospects for lode tin in Peninsular Malaysia include the zone stretching from Sungai Lembing to Bukit Besi, the Kledang Range and Bujang Melaka areas in the Kinta Valley, Kuala Kelawang, Maxwell Hill (Taiping), Muntnah (Johore), Tanjung Malim (Perak), Ulu Selangor and Betong (Pahang).

Most criticisms of lode mining of tin revolve around its high expense and the sophisticated technology required.

Moreover, the deep underground penetration risks the destruction of the top soil. Still, the GSD feels suitable tax incentives could

offset the problems facing lode mining.

Elsewhere, Malaysia's mineral exploration program has quickened, and not only for tin deposits.

For instance, the Central Belt Project started in early 1977 hopes to determine the mineral potential of a 31,000-square-kilometer area in north-central Peninsular Malaysia. It is an area largely in Kelantan and Pahang but also including parts of Perak and Trengganu.

Data available so far from a 75 percent-complete survey shows potential commercial exploitation of uranium, gold, copper, lead, porphyry molybdenum, vein-type lead-zinc, iron and tin-tungsten. But GSD officials insist that follow-up and more detailed surveys, including exploratory drilling, are necessary before a meaningful appraisal can be made.

Even so, it appears that Kelantan especially may be ripe for mineral exploitation. Large gold deposits, for one, have been detected in the Ulu Kelantan district area. Other minerals including manganese, iron, copper, tin and zinc are evident in sizable quantities in several Ulu Kelantan and Tanah Merah river basins.

BRASILIA, March 11 (R) — The Brazilian government has halved to \$1,000 the foreign currency allowance for Brazilians traveling to the United States and Europe, a central bank spokesman has said.

The country, struggling with a foreign exchange crisis, took the measure to reduce the outflow of dollars and help the balance of payments, he said Thursday.

Brazil recently signed multibillion-dollar loan packages with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and commercial banks to avoid default on its mountain of foreign debt estimated by bankers at \$89 billion, the highest in the developing world.

The central bank cut the allowance to \$1,000 for Brazilians traveling to countries outside Latin America. For travelers to Latin American countries the allowance remains at

Airships poised to dot the blue skies anew

LONDON, March 11 (R) — The airship, written off commercially after two fiery disasters in the 1930s, could soon be back in the skies competing with conventional aircraft in passenger travel and military use, a British company believes.

The company, Airship Industries, is issuing shares to launch the Zeppelin-style airship and says modern technology has made it much safer now and cheaper than fixed-wing aircraft.

It envisages airships being used for city-to-city transport in Europe and luxury travel for tourists wanting to see the sights from the air. The airship could also play a military role as an airborne early warning station, in coastal patrols or submarine surveillance.

"The airship has a very rosy future," enthuses company chairman Keith Wickenenden. Airship Industries last week floated 5.9 million sterling (\$8.8 million) worth of shares to finance production over the next year and reports an encouraging response.

Public confidence in airships faded after the German *Hindenburg* Zeppelin disintegrated in flames as it was landing in Lakehurst, New Jersey, after a trans-Atlantic flight in 1937. Thirty-three persons were killed.

Six years earlier, the British R-101 airship

crashed into a hillside in northern France on its maiden flight to India. It burst into flames and killed 47 persons, including Britain's air minister, Lord Thomson. The airships of those days were filled with highly-inflammable hydrogen.

But the 1980s prototype built by Airship Industries uses helium, a lighter-than-air gas

wood, marketing executive of Airship Industries.

Greenwood believes airships could be a serious competitor in air travel, costing less to build and maintain than planes. The prototype, called the *Skyship 500*, is now undergoing certification trials and a second one is assembled in Canada will go on a month's trial with the United States Navy next month.

Within a year, the company hopes to have three 500s and five bigger *Skyship 600s* ready for service.

"The airship has prolonged endurance for military work and low fuel consumption. The *Skyship 600* can stay in the air for up to three days," he says. Britain's Defense Ministry is launching a study into the use of airships.

"We intend to look at a wide range of possible applications, including surveillance tasks," a spokesman said.

Government agencies in Australia, Japan, Indonesia and Canada have also shown interest, Greenwood adds. The *Skyship 600*, which can seat 24 passengers, could carry sightseers over London or the Grand Canyon in the United States.

But, with vertical take off and landing ability, airships could use small sites in city centers instead of outlying airports, cutting overall traveling time, the company says.

Malaysia's tin reserves are running low

KUALA LUMPUR, March 11 (Depthnews) — Mindful of its declining tin resources, Malaysia is keen to uncover fresh deposits of the mineral.

While officials of the Geological Survey Department (GSD) maintain that the prospects of any major tin deposits remain remote, the International Tin Council estimates that only two million tons of tin reserves — or an average lifespan of 34 years — is left in Malaysia, the world's leading tin producer.

It is still unclear whether the estimate includes the Johore State Economic Development Corp's recent discovery of a rich tin deposit on a 500-acre site near Sungai Pelawan, Kota Tinggi.

Evidently, a recent GSD suggestion that miners seriously consider lode mining of tin also dismisses the remote possibility of another Kinta or Klang Valley. Areas identified by the GSD as the best prospects for lode tin in Peninsular Malaysia include the zone stretching from Sungai Lembing to Bukit Besi, the Kledang Range and Bujang Melaka areas in the Kinta Valley, Kuala Kelawang, Maxwell Hill (Taiping), Muntnah (Johore), Tanjung Malim (Perak), Ulu Selangor and Betong (Pahang).

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The central bank cut the allowance to \$1,000 for Brazilians traveling to countries outside Latin America. For travelers to Latin American countries the allowance remains at

\$500. This is the amount Brazilians can buy from high street banks paying the official exchange rate, today at 396.03 cruzeiros, plus a 25 percent tax. If they need more dollars, they buy them on the parallel market from exchange houses at around 740 cruzeiros.

The central bank also decided that from now on the downward adjustment of the cruzeiro against the dollar would equal the rate of inflation, the spokesman said. The government declared a 23 percent devaluation of the cruzeiro against the dollar Feb. 18 to make exports cheaper. From now on adjustments in the exchange rate will only accompany inflation, he said.

The bank will continue its system of small, irregular devaluations in the cruzeiro rate, he added.

"Some further declines in interest rates are required if business is to make a significant contribution to economic expansion in 1984 and beyond by undertaking sorely needed financial rehabilitation now," he cautioned.

"Thus far, the progress is modest."

Lebanese house approves sharp rise in spending

BEIRUT, March 11 (R) — The Lebanese Parliament has approved a sharp rise in state spending to help rebuild and redevelop the war-battered country.

It adopted a 1983 budget of 10.06 billion Lebanese pounds (\$2.4 billion), a 33 percent increase on last year's figure of 7.55 billion pounds (\$1.8 billion) an official statement said.

Finance Minister Adel Hammie was quoted as telling parliament that, although government revenues were rising with the return of a degree of peace, the extra spending would mean a large budget deficit.

The government was giving priority to defense and security and to rebuilding and development, he said. Hammie said the deficit would total 3.5 billion pounds (\$830 million), compared with 2.7 billion pounds (\$640 million) in 1982, and would be covered by "extraordinary revenues." Lebanon has usually covered budget deficits by borrowing from local commercial banks and the central bank and owes little to banks abroad.

In 1982, the projected budget deficit of 2.7 billion pounds in fact rose to around six billion pounds (\$1.42 billion) due to a sharp fall in customs duties and other state revenues following the Israeli invasion last June. Parliamentary sources said that the Defense Ministry would receive 1.46 billion pounds (\$347 million) this year, compared with 1.24 billion pounds (\$295 million) in 1982.

The Interior Ministry, which runs the police force, would be allocated 619 million pounds (\$147 million) up from 389 million pounds (\$93 million) last year.

The Ministry of Public Works would receive 1.4 billion pounds (\$333 million) compared with one billion pounds (\$238 million) in 1982. The financial year in Lebanon begins Jan. 1, but the budget is frequently not finally approved until March.

Kaufman says fall in rates necessary

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AFP) — Investment adviser Henry Kaufman warned Thursday that in the past, interest rates usually tended to rise when the economy was recovering.

But "if we can go through this year with just moderate economic expansion and a continuous slowing in the rate of inflation, there will be a further moderation in the level of interest rates," he forecast.

Kaufman, whose predictions have swayed Wall Street several times, stressed at a press conference that the current start toward economic recovery was due mainly to the home-building and car-building industries.

"Some further declines in interest rates are required if business is to make a significant contribution to economic expansion in 1984 and beyond by undertaking sorely needed financial rehabilitation now," he cautioned.

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Village militias planned

Israelis take Lebanon census

By Earleen F. Tafro

BEIRUT (AP) — The Israeli Army is conducting a detailed census of South Lebanon that asks village leaders to supply such information as the names of men of fighting age, sources of dynamite and automobile license plate numbers, sources in the area report.

They said Israeli soldiers have handed out a 27-page questionnaire, typewritten in Arabic and Hebrew, to village mayors in several areas. A photocopy of the questionnaire was obtained by the Associated Press in Beirut on Thursday.

The questionnaire does not state the purpose of the census, which would give the Israeli government more thorough information about South Lebanon than the Lebanese government has managed to compile during the past eight years of upheaval. Lebanon's last official census was conducted in 1932 under French colonial rule.

Simultaneously Israel is also attempting to form village militias and collect taxes.

The South Lebanon sources, requesting anonymity, asked that the names of villages where the questionnaire has been distributed not be printed. But they said the villages

range from the South Lebanon hills that were a Palestinian stronghold until last summer's Israeli invasion to the United Nations peacekeeping zone farther south.

The census form begins with an introductory note:

"Dear Moukhiar (mayor), you are requested to fill in this form in clear handwriting rememning to note down all details accurately and submit it to the officer in charge. You must also enclose a photograph of yourself."

The Arabic text contains no reference to the Israeli Army. But the sources said it was distributed by Israeli soldiers who instructed the Moukhians to return it to Israeli officers in the area.

The census form seeks detailed information about each village's electricity, water, medical, telephone and postal services — all part of the Lebanese infrastructure that largely collapsed during the 1975-76 civil war or never existed in some areas of the south, Lebanon's poorest region where a majority of the estimated 600,000 residents are Shia Muslims.

On page 3, the Moukhians are asked to list the names and occupations of "the rich and

important people in the village" and "names of politicians in the village."

Subsequent pages ask the total number of village residents and religious sects represented, as well as the names of men between the ages of 13 and 65, the names of pregnant women and the number of children and grandchildren per family.

Pages 15 and 16 ask the type of fuels used in the village and their purposes. They inquire about distribution of gasoline and fuel oil which are used to operate motor vehicles, cooking stoves — and which can also be used in homemade explosives.

Page 25 asks the source of "black powder" (dynamite) used for quarrying stone.

Forms are provided to list the owners of cars, trucks and farm tractors, along with the model and license plate registration number.

The section on agriculture, a main source of livelihood in South Lebanon, asks the size of cultivated land, the number of shepherds per village and the number of sheep per family.

The questionnaire concludes with a section on village history, including whether there have ever been local hostilities among residents and the names of any "antiquities with religious or archaeological interest."

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U.S. paying heavily for vital links

By a Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Americans are deprived of possibly 100,000 jobs because of the special privileges being enjoyed by Israel in their land.

This is the assertion of an authoritative study, which also reveals that the transfer of U.S. resources to the Jewish state from official and non-official sources, would come to about \$5 billion in 1984.

These findings by Dr. Thomas Stauffer, a visiting professor at the Economics University and at the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna have been published by the Middle East Institute of Washington D.C. in a study paper. In publishing such papers, the institute does not take a stand on Middle East problems but is guided by the criterion that the material "be sound and informative, and presented without emotional bias."

Dr. Stauffer's paper, called U.S. aid to Israel: The vital link, certainly fits that description. It simply presents facts, without taking an editorial position on the matter.

Dr. Stauffer arrives at the projected \$5 billion figure for next year by breaking down the expected official aid at \$3.2 billion and attributing the rest to tax-deductible private assistance. But he hastens to add that the \$5 billion doesn't cover other means of American aid for Israel.

He lists the loans of U.S. commercial banks

to Israel and "consequential" support as additional assistance. He says that Israeli borrowing from U.S. commercial banks is at least \$2 billion but would not have been possible without the backing of U.S. cash aid, which enables the debts to be serviced.

Similarly, he declares that the U.S. aid to Egypt of about \$1.5 billion annually is linked to that country's policy toward Israel.

Dr. Stauffer notes that U.S. aid to Israel has both increased dramatically and become more generous. Ten years ago, for example, the official aid amounted to \$475 million of which 88 percent was by way of loan. Today the figure is \$2.5 billion with over 60 percent accounting for grant.

Another element of aid is the sale of Israeli arms to the U.S. These sales are exempted from import duties and also from "Buy American" restrictions on the Department of Defense. Such aid amounts to several hundred dollars.

As for private assistance from the U.S. to Israel, the study puts at a minimum figure of \$1.2-\$1.4 billion a year, representing a tax loss of some \$500 million annually to the U.S. Treasury because charities to Israel, unlike to most other foreign states, are tax-deductible.

Further, though Israel has a high per capita income, it is treated generously in that 95 percent of its \$1 billion exports annually to the U.S. are duty-free.

Turning to another field, the author asserts

that Israel enjoys more or less free access to U.S. military technology, which permits the Jewish state to build its military hardware much more cheaply than would be the case — and export it to the tune of \$1.4 billion a year.

The various trade concessions to Israel, Dr. Stauffer argues, amount to a kind of unbudgeted aid but they are costly nevertheless. The lost exports and competing imports cost the U.S. between \$500 million and \$1 billion a year. When the whole picture of economic relationship is seen, the minimum loss of jobs in the U.S. would be around 100,000.

The author says that foreign aid now represents close to 50 percent of Israel's own gross national product. The bulk of the assistance is from the U.S. Without it, not only will Israel's economic growth stop, but the country will also face severe economic retrenchment.

Since the debt servicing is rising, Israel will need increasing doses of U.S. aid just to preserve the status quo, or the current lead of consumption.

Because Israel's own resources are unable to support its preferred levels of consumption, the author says, either the Israeli consumers will have to make sacrifices in the future to service the debts incurred or the burden will have to be passed on to the U.S. taxpayer. The author doesn't say who will make the sacrifice. He doesn't have to.

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Related to school violence, whose culprits are usually extroverted children, is the growing problem of "school phobia" estimated to affect 50,000 Japanese out of a total school population of 20 million. These chronic truants often suffer from migraines, diarrhea and inertia at the thought of school, and in extreme cases it leads to total withdrawal, mainly depression and autism.

One unmistakable factor to account for the recent spate of junior high school aggro that has escaped the high-minded arguments of Nakasone and Setoyama, is that Japan is now in the middle of the exam season for senior high school entry.

The real root of the problem seems to be the over-competitive nature of Japanese society as reflected in the exam ladder forced upon children. Japan has some 963 institutes of higher education, but less than 20 are

respected by top trading companies, electronics firms, banks and the bureaucracy as entries to top jobs.

Competition to get a place in these top flight colleges begins at the age of two. Most subway trains carry advertisements by private after-school "juku" or cramming schools that claim children should begin preparation when barely out of nappies. One such advertisement appeals to parents who want to see their children in a prestigious elementary school with links to a prestigious private university: "Will your two-year-old make it to a first rate firm?" the Juku asks the guilt-ridden mother. "Better start his education now, before he's too old."

For those who stay on the assembly line of schooling by elimination and reach the right destination, assured career success follows.

For those judged to be low achievers, a bleak future as a clerk or the equivalent with no prospects of real advancement encourages rebellion. Violence on television, and the sadomasochistic fantasies of young people's comic books probably give some ideas, but as in other countries the connection between media violence and its mimicry in the real world is unproven.

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For those judged to be low achievers, a bleak future as a clerk or the equivalent with no prospects of real advancement encourages rebellion.

Violence on television, and the sadomasochistic fantasies of young people's comic books probably give some ideas, but as in other countries the connection between media violence and its mimicry in the real world is unproven.

Related to school violence, whose culprits are usually extroverted children, is the growing problem of "school phobia" estimated to affect 50,000 Japanese out of a total school population of 20 million. These chronic truants often suffer from migraines, diarrhea and inertia at the thought of school, and in extreme cases it leads to total withdrawal, mainly depression and autism.

One unmistakable factor to account for the recent spate of junior high school aggro that has escaped the high-minded arguments of Nakasone and Setoyama, is that Japan is now in the middle of the exam season for senior high school entry.

The real root of the problem seems to be the over-competitive nature of Japanese society as reflected in the exam ladder forced upon children. Japan has some 963 institutes of higher education, but less than 20 are

respected by top trading companies, electronics firms, banks and the bureaucracy as entries to top jobs.

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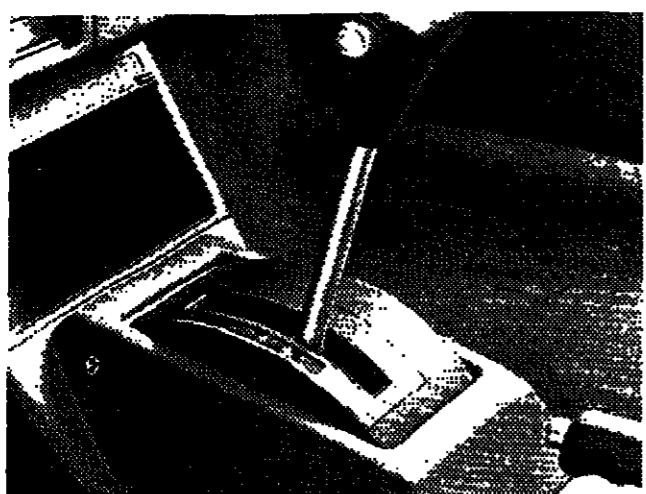


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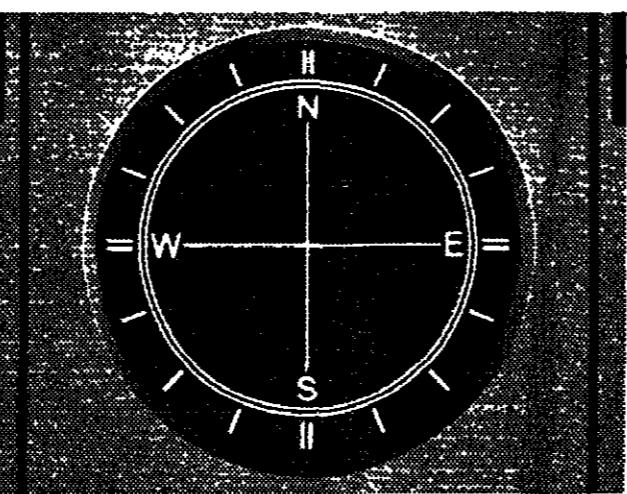
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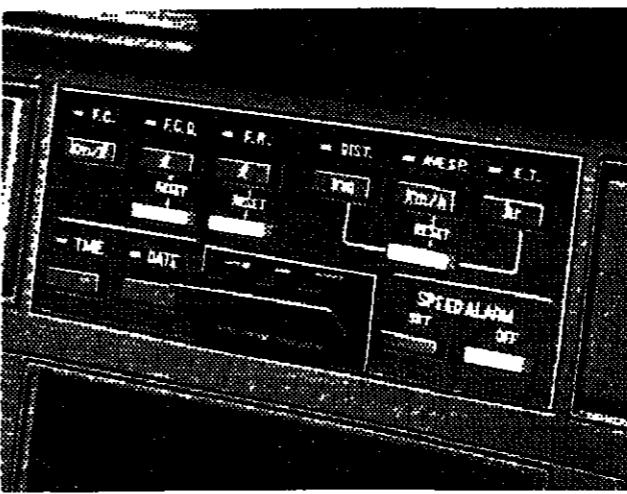
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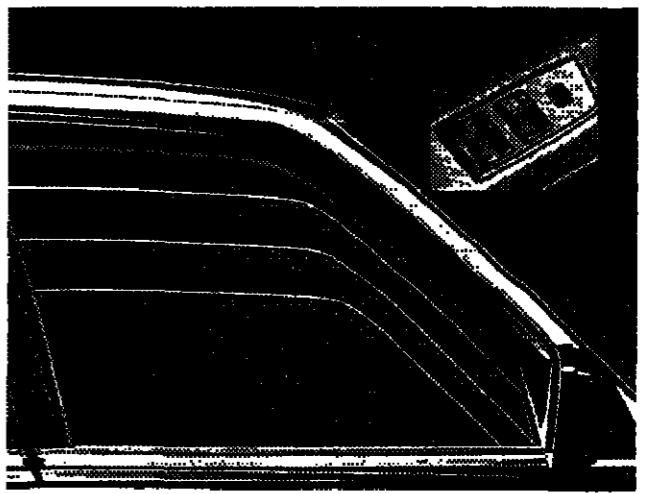
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OECD study shows

Foreign investment increases in Turkey

PARIS, March 11 (R) — Turkey has attracted foreign investment and made recovery possible through its efforts to open up its economy to market forces, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). "The last two years have resulted in a steep rise in investment activity," the Paris-based organization of industrialized countries said in a report on Turkey.

In 1981, the last year for which detailed figures are available, foreign investment more than tripled and approvals totaled \$337.5 million, the report said. This compared with \$97 million in 1980, the year Turkey changed its economic policy and mobilized a new government agency, the foreign investment department.

"According to information given by the state planning office, investment of foreign firms continued strongly in 1982," the report

said. The report set out a series of recommendations to remove the remaining investment constraints which it said cannot be justified in a market economy.

The number of registered joint ventures rose from 127 at the end of 1981 to 158 eight months later, it said. The report said 129 of these were in manufacturing, with the foreign share averaging about 45 percent.

Chemicals attracted the most foreign interest in the manufacturing sector with about \$25 million of foreign capital now invested. This represents 19 percent of total foreign investment in manufacturing, the OECD said. The other main sectors are food (16 percent) and textiles (12 percent).

West German firms have the most holdings, 36 valued at \$62 million, mostly in chemicals, pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles and machinery, and electrical engineering. But Swiss firms have invested more, a total of about \$103 million in 35 holdings.

Soviet oil sales to West stepped up

MOSCOW, March 11 (Agencies) — The Soviet Union is stepping up its sales of oil to the West in order to maintain its record level of foreign currency earnings in a falling market, according to Western banking and diplomatic sources in Moscow.

They said recent Soviet price cuts and partial data indicating a sharp increase in the volume of oil sales in 1983 showed that the Soviet Union was increasing its market share at the expense of OPEC member countries. The Soviet Union, which is the world's biggest producer of oil and has been a significant exporter for years, reduced the price of its Urals crude this month. The price cut to \$28 a barrel from \$29.25 was the second this year, following an earlier drop from \$31.50 in February.

The sources said they saw no sign so far that the fall in price was causing Moscow economic difficulties or that Soviet imports would be cut back because of a shortage of hard currency.

But they said the economic outlook for the Soviet Union would obviously become more gloomy if the world price of oil, its biggest earner of hard currency, continued to fall. Soviet oil exports for hard currency are estimated to have risen from around one million barrels per day in 1981 to 1.1 million bpd in 1982.

According to partial Western data, Soviet exports in the first two months of this year have been running even higher, at around 1.4 to 1.5 million bpd. According to Western sources, Moscow has managed to step up its exports to the West by cutting deliveries to its partners in the Communist economic bloc, Comecon, estimated at about 1.8-1.9 million

barrels per day. Altogether, the Soviet Union is believed to export around one quarter of its total oil production which has stabilized at 12 million bpd.

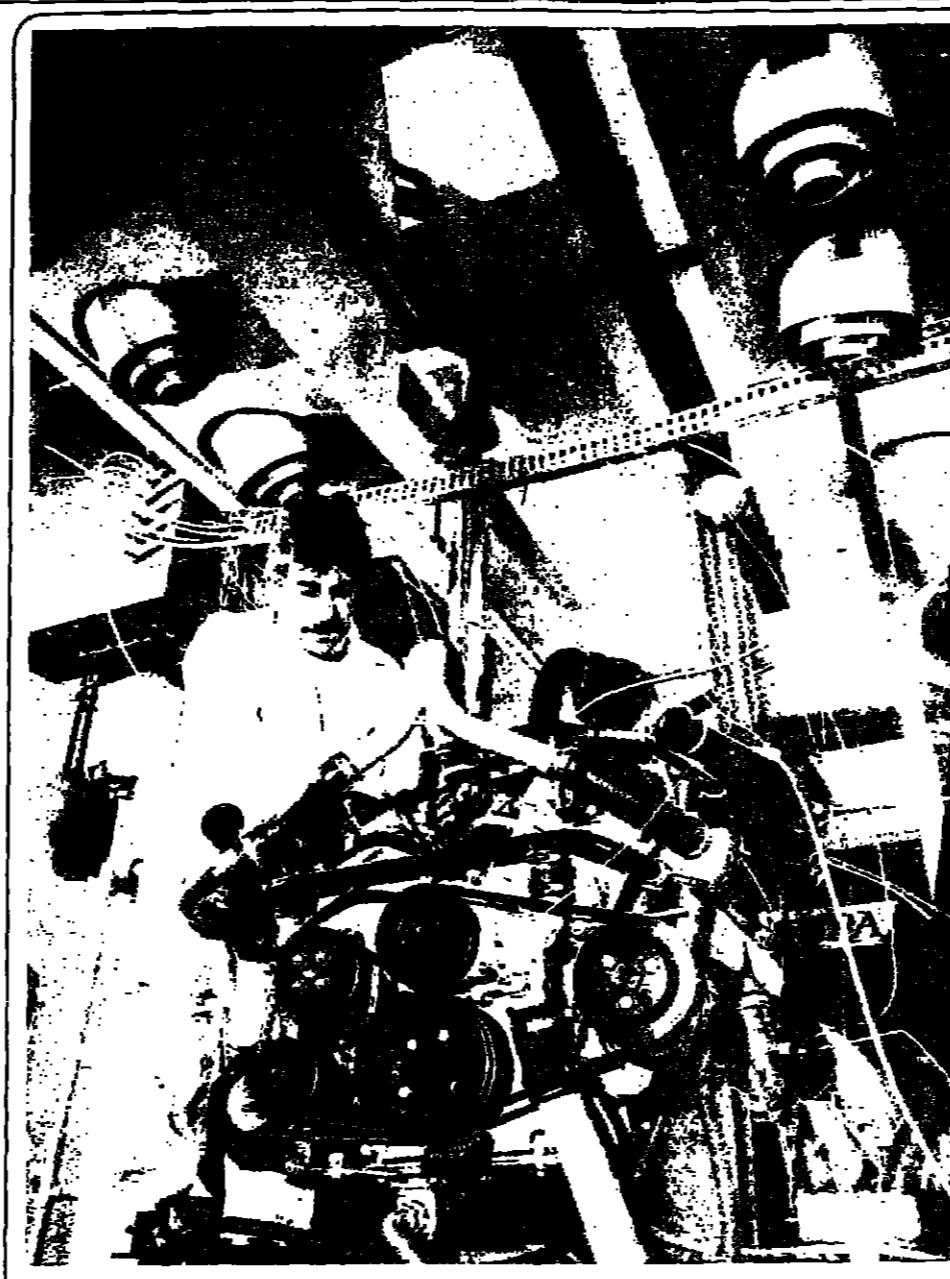
Meanwhile, oil industry sources said in Paris that OPEC's share of the world oil market dropped by a fifth over the past three months to just under 35 percent. The latest estimates from the Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA) put the first quarter 1983 production of OPEC's 13 member states at 15.8 million barrels per day (bpd), compared with a world oil demand of 46 million, the sources said.

In the last three months of 1982, the market share attained by the OPEC was nearly 43 percent with production averaging 19.5 million bpd. World oil was 45.5 million bpd. The oil stocks in leading Western consumer countries — excluding France, which is not an IEA member — have fallen to a low level during the latest three months in the uncertainty over how much oil prices will fall, the sources said.

They said an assessment by the IEA showed total stocks on land in its 22 member countries, including the U.S. and Japan, fell six percent in the first quarter. This was the first fall in a year, indicating scope for restocking, they added.

In London, Royal Dutch Shell chief Sir Peter Bakewell said a cut in the price of oil will be good for the world economy in the short run, but risks adding to OPEC domination of the oil market in the long term.

He announced that after-tax profits of Royal Dutch Shell, the Dutch branch of the Shell group, rose a marginal \$3 billion last year.



WORKING ON TOMORROW'S CAR ENGINE: Research that helps shape the car engine of the future is carried out in a test cell where a high compression Jaguar engine, designed to dramatically reduce fuel consumption, is shown assembled ready for performance tests. The test chamber is one of six in a new laboratory set up in Britain to offer the world motor industry the latest developments in computer-based technology. The facility has been established at the Motor Industry Research Association headquarters in Nuneaton, Warwickshire, for development programs on new engines aimed at improving performance, fuel economy and reliability and reducing exhaust emissions. Each test cell is supplied with different types of fuel. Fuel consumption measuring equipment is fitted to each cell and exhaust gas analysis instrumentation covers carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxide.

For energy development

U.S. bars Kuwaiti land lease

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP) — U.S. Interior Secretary James Watt, reversing an earlier, tentative decision, said Thursday he will bar residents of Kuwait from leasing U.S. federal land for energy and mineral development.

The decision means that citizens and corporations of Kuwait notably the state-owned Kuwait Petroleum Corp., will not be allowed to own interests in any federal underground oil or gas leases.

Watt in January said that he had made a tentative decision to grant the leasing

privilege to the Gulf state. He said at the time that there was no conflict between trying to make America independent of Arab oil and granting this privilege because the resources being developed with Arab money would be in America.

Watt's initial ruling drew strong fire from some members of Congress, including Sen. Bill Bradley, who urged Watt not to allow Kuwait to lease federal lands. Bradley said such a decision would set a precedent for many other foreign countries to buy up U.S. mineral leases.

World Bank OKs \$81m aid to Egypt

WASHINGTON, March 11 (Agencies) — The World Bank announced Thursday the approval of a \$81.2 million loan to help small and medium-sized agro-industries in Egypt.

The second agro-industries project will assist four participating banks to make agro-industrial investments throughout Egypt, the World Bank said. The four banks are Development Industrial Bank, Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit, Bank Misr and National Bank for Development.

China, U.S. resume textile talks

PEKING, March 11 (Agencies) — Negotiations between China and the United States over the renewal of their textile agreement, which expired at the end of last year, resumed here Friday, the U.S. Embassy said.

The nettlesome issue of Chinese textile exports to the United States has already led

The move prompted China to retaliate by suspending its purchases of cotton, soybeans and synthetic fiber from the United States.

The U.S. chief negotiator, Ambassador Peter Murphy, arrived here Thursday.

Thyssen, Krupp plan 3 joint firms

BOCHUM, West Germany, March 11 (AFP) — The German steel groups Thyssen and Krupp will jointly form three new firms in terms of industry restructuring plans, Krupp President Alfons Goedde predicted here Thursday.

He said that the "Rhine" steel grouping to be formed by the two groups would include a concentration of special steel activities in an affiliate to be called Deutsche Edelstahlwerke and owned jointly by the two groups.

Goedde said that a second affiliate for fine steel products would be formed, with Krupp holding a minority share, and a third for the metal-working activities at Krupp's Bochum

Greek employees go on strike

ATHENS, March 11 (R) — Some 100,000 Greek public sector employees, including the country's diplomats, staged a 24-hour strike Friday to protest against the Socialist government's incomes policy which delays wage increases.

The employees' main union, Adedy, said half its members, resisting massive pressure by the government, had come out on strike. Tax inspectors also pledged to continue a three-week-old stoppage despite the passage of an emergency amendment in parliament Thursday night merging their department with another branch of the Finance Ministry.

About 2,000 of the inspectors, whose strike has seriously delayed the processing of income tax returns, shouted slogans outside parliament as the amendment was being debated. Under the government's 1983 incomes policy, wage indexation is being delayed so that pay rises will lag behind inflation for the first eight months of the year.

Dollar rallies, gold falls

LONDON, March 11 (AP) — The U.S. Dollar rallied against key European currencies in early trading Friday as tension increased within the European Monetary System and OPEC oil ministers struggled for an accord on prices and production.

Gold prices fell \$10 an ounce in the uncertainty. The EMS, the Common Market's joint floating exchange system designed to stabilize currencies, was awash with rumors of a pending realignment, perhaps this weekend or shortly after the final round of French municipal elections Sunday. The first round last Sunday showed a strong revival of conservative parties to the detriment of the Socialist-Communist coalition.

In early trading, the French and Belgian francs, the Danish krone and the Irish pound were at their lowest permitted level within the EMS.

In Tokyo where trading ends before it begins in Europe, the dollar declined to 237.45 yen from 237.70 Thursday. Later in London, the dollar eased further to 237.275.

The British pound fell back to \$1.5075 from \$1.51175 on Thursday. North Sea oil has underpinned the British currency for months and any threat of an oil price war hits sterling.

Other dollar rates early Friday compared with late Thursday:

—2,3910 West German marks, up from 2,3905
—2,0532 Swiss francs, up from 2,04.
—6,93 French francs, up from 6,8950.
—2,6455 Dutch guilder, down from 2,64825.
—1,4230 Italian lire, up from 1,427,50.
—1,22445 Canadian dollars, down from 1,22595.

The following are the closing gold prices in U.S. dollars per troy ounce :

London 422.00
Paris 437.50
Frankfurt 426.02
Zurich 421.00
Hong Kong 426.50

Renault to bolster Alliance output

PARIS, March 11 (AFP) — The French carmaker Renault is to step up production of its Alliance model in the United States from 600 to 800 a day following U.S. sales of 10,000 units last month, Renault sources said here Thursday.

The Alliance is produced at the American Motors plant in Kenosha, Wisconsin. But Renault said it planned to cease production of its Renault 5 "Le Car" model, which specially designed for export to the United States.

Renault has sold around 110,000 models of "Le Car" on the U.S. market over the last seven years. A European version has scored

Pressure on 3rd World assailed

CARACAS, March 11 (R) — Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins Thursday accused international banks of adding to the economic difficulties of Third World countries by exerting undue pressures for loan repayment.

"We are experiencing at first hand the effects of this pressure, often induced by the policies of industrialized countries," the president said in his annual address to Congress. Herrera said small foreign banks, unable to resist their own financial problems, had been quick to claim repayment of loans to Venezuela with fear, alarm and scandal."

This, he said, had often led larger banks to take attitudes which might be avoided in view of their financial strength. Venezuela, which is currently trying to renegotiate some \$10 billion in foreign debt, has recently been the object of two legal actions for default brought by foreign banks against state-owned institu-

tions.

Herrera estimated that developing countries owed a total of about \$800 billion, of which Latin America alone accounted for 60 percent. He added that 67 percent of the total was owed to private banks, and that \$200 billion fell due to those banks this year.

Singapore, Egypt may start air services

SINGAPORE, March 11 (R) — Singapore and Egypt have agreed to start talks aimed at establishing air services between here and Cairo, the civil aviation department said here Friday.

They had similar talks two years ago but failed to agree on points such as stopovers between Singapore and Cairo and on flights beyond the two points for their national air lines, a spokesman said.

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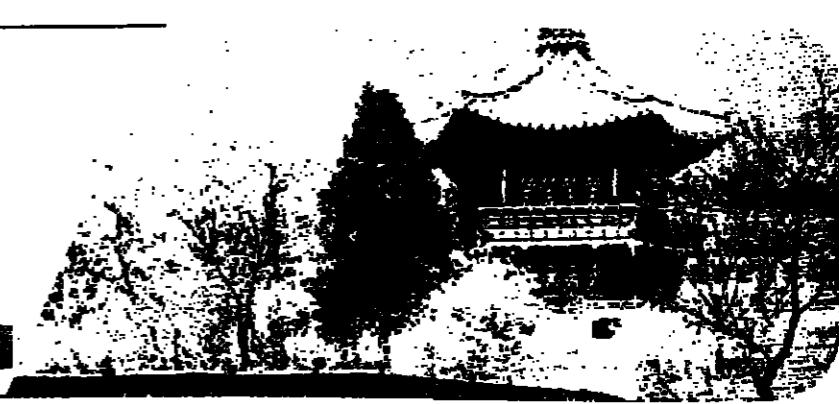
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CIA-like firm folds in multimillion fiasco

By Bill Keller

WASHINGTON — Across the Potomac River from Washington, in an office full of furniture upholstered in gray wool plisstripes, a caretaker crew is mopping up the remains of a company that newspapers once portrayed as the world's most ambitious private intelligence service.

The company, called IRIS (for International Reporting Information Systems), began with the boast that it would surpass the CIA in preparing worldwide, computer-distributed analyses of economic and political events for government and corporate clients. But it ended last month as a \$15 million fiasco. According to many involved, the tale has a moral: what works in the high-powered world of government and diplomacy does not necessarily work in the more down-to-earth world of business.

Most of the company's cast of former diplomats, State Department veterans, CIA officials and prominent journalists has departed — their generous salaries cut off by an abrupt bankruptcy. On the way out, some of the staff — about 160 workers at IRIS height — allegedly carted off valuable artwork, office equipment and a computer terminal. Gone, too, is the executive chef, who used to whip up breakfast pastries and luncheon delicacies for top IRIS officials and visiting dignitaries.

The massive burroughs computer, modeled on one designed for the CIA and billed as the most sophisticated of its kind, has been unplugged and repossessed. What remains is a knot of legal claims totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars, and a story.

"It could almost be a business school case study in how not to manage a new venture," said Lee H. Stiehl, who was fired after 10 weeks as IRIS vice president for marketing.

In a way, IRIS was conceived with the fall of the Shah of Iran in January 1979. The collapse of the Iranian regime sent shudders through international business and financial

circles that had been caught unawares. So when Anthony Stout, a Washington publisher, approached international investors in 1981 with an idea for a new intelligence network to prevent future surprises, he found a willing audience. Even the CIA had not foreseen the Shah's fall, Stout said. But IRIS would do better.

Stout persuaded a group of banking, finance and insurance companies — nearly all of them European — to put up \$15 million for a system that would give big corporations and interested governments an eye on world events. The concept, which most participants still agree was sound, was to gather expert reports from around the globe, analyze them in detail, file them in the computer and distribute them over customized electronic networks.

A corporation interested in oil or tin, or a government curious about the political intrigues of its neighbors, would punch a few buttons and get insider reports tailored to its concerns.

Stout, who was later pushed to the sidelines in a messy reorganization battle, began assembling a cast of big-name talent, offering salaries that ranged up to six figures. There was an "international advisory committee" that included former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, former Defense Secretary and World Bank President Robert McNamara, and former cabinet members from France and Colombia.

The president of IRIS was Barry Kelly, who came from the CIA. Senior vice president Paul Boeker was a former ambassador to Bolivia, one of several senior State Department veterans. In all, nine of the top 10 executives came from the government, six of those from intelligence or defense agencies. (So many came from Democratic administrations that some employees, half-jokingly, referred to IRIS as a Mondale administration-in-waiting.)

To assemble the worldwide network of correspondents, who would feed the computer

what IRIS recruited journalists from *The New York Times*, the *London Observer*, *The Times* of London and other publications. Early press reports dramatized the CIA connections. London newspapers, for example, likened the enterprise to a James Bond creation, with former Prime Minister Heath as the fictional spymaster "M." *The Washington Post* described it as a private "spy firm."

"This spy stuff was all B.S.," said Chris Neilson, who was an Asian analyst. "IRIS was using completely legitimate, aboveboard and on-the-record sources." But the image stuck, and it proved to be a mixed blessing. While some prospective clients found the idea tantalizing, others were wary.

"On the one hand, you had some groups who's say, 'hot damn, we finally got some CIA people to do our legwork for us,'" recalled an IRIS executive. "On the other hand, you had people who said, 'oh, not the CIA.'"

Journalists, especially, feared the CIA aura would damage their reputations and inhibit their sources. Some believed it was one reason IRIS correspondents were denied press credentials to cover the U.S. congress. But according to many associated with IRIS,

the real problem was not that it looked like a government enterprise but that it was run like one.

Managed by career diplomats and bureaucrats inexperienced in business, IRIS spent money freely, made decisions ponderously, and tried to sell its services through what one insider called "a sort of diplomatic buddy system."

When IRIS collapsed, the computer was on the verge of being operational, and the reporting staff was beginning to produce country-by-country analyses of fairly high quality. But IRIS did not have a single signed contract with a customer willing to pay the hefty annual fees it wanted to charge — \$100,000 for companies, \$50,000 for governments.

One reason for the lack of customers apparently was the uncertainty about exactly

what IRIS would be selling. Some participants wanted IRIS to focus on general, journalistic analysis. Others favored a greater emphasis on the customized reports tailored to each client's narrow interests. Still others wanted to prepare "political risk analysis," selling insurance-company-style odds on probabilities of governments failing or commodity prices rising.

When things started looking bleak, a number of insiders allege, the IRIS executives resorted to another tactic not unheard-of in government: they fudged the figures. Last summer one major investor, the Swedish insurance firm Skandia, hired an accountant to prepare monthly reports on IRIS. According to one source who read them, they showed signs of disarray. Other major investors included bank in Liechtenstein, Banco de Bilbao in Spain, Henry Anscher Investments Ltd. in London, and Government Research Corp., a Washington D.C. publishing firm.

So in October IRIS hired a marketing expert, Lee Stiehl. Stiehl said he drafted a detailed business plan that predicted IRIS would wait another three years, and lose another \$20 million, before it broke even. But by the time top IRIS managers had doctored the estimates and sent them to investors, Stiehl said, they showed the company would break even in 1983. Stiehl, who was fired in January said he believes the IRIS executives may have genuinely believed their optimistic forecasts, but that they also "inflated" the figures because they knew the investors would not put up another \$20 million.

According to bankruptcy court records, IRIS owes more than \$4 million to creditors. Most is to employees. Burroughs Corp. is owed \$693,458. \$300,000 is owed to other computer-equipment suppliers. \$60,000 to the public relations firm of Gray and Co. \$33,000 to the law firm of Arnold and Porter. \$27,000 to Reuters news agency. And others are owed for telephones, office supplies and travel agencies.

Money down the Dane

By Chris Masey

that, I predict a new government this spring."

However dismal this catalogue of disasters may sound, everyone remains remarkably cheerful about it. Danes, unlike their somber Swedish brethren to the north, refuse to let life get them down.

Paul Schluter, like the debt figure, is another landmark in Danish history, the country's first Conservative prime minister this century. Just before 10 o'clock in the morning he joked about his country's recent "fish war" with Britain.

"Our relations with Britain are excellent. In fact I think we are even better friends as a result of the fishing dispute," he said. "When you have a fight and when both parties have strong arguments and still manage to reach an agreement within a reasonable time, that is a very nice solution, very nice."

The conference room in the official residence rang with laughter as outside the sky abruptly darkened and snow fell. "Besides," said Schluter, winking, "we couldn't possibly have taken on the Royal Navy, not after the Falklands War."

There was more laughter, then Schluter struck a more serious attitude as he outlined his achievements after five months in office.

"First we have made drastic cuts in public spending. Our intention was to cut 24 billion kroner but we actually got through cuts for 21 billion. Not bad, I think. Better certainly than we had expected."

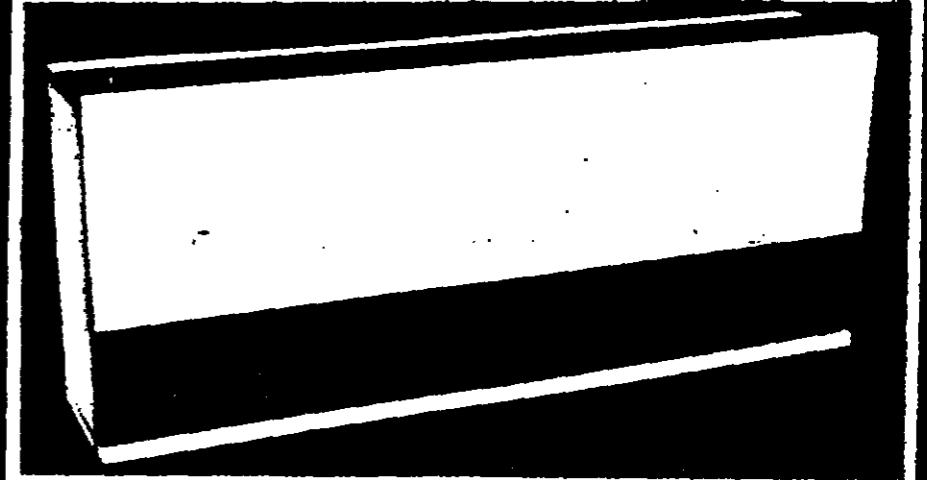
Another "historic step" had been the suspension of the index-linked automatic wage rise system. And in the summer, Schluter said he hopes for a drop in interest rates, currently at 17 percent which would boost Danish industry and ease unemployment, which is running at 10.4 percent.

He would also be introducing income tax that would add 200 kroner a month in real terms to wage packets, boosting the individual incentive to work.

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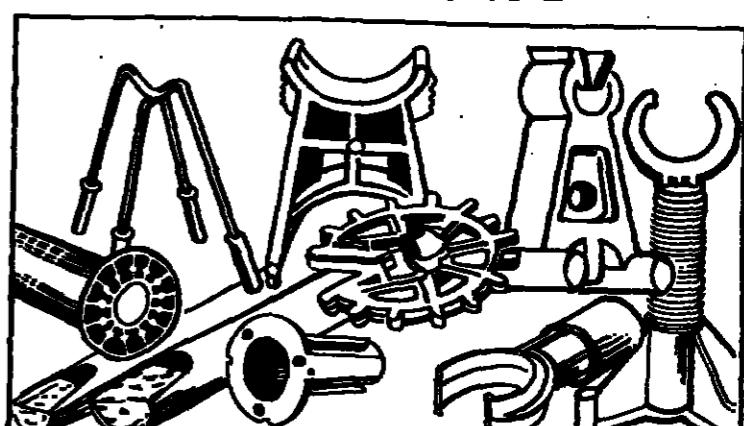
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ساعات العرض: يومياً من الساعة ٤:٣٠ إلى ١٠:٣٠ مساءً

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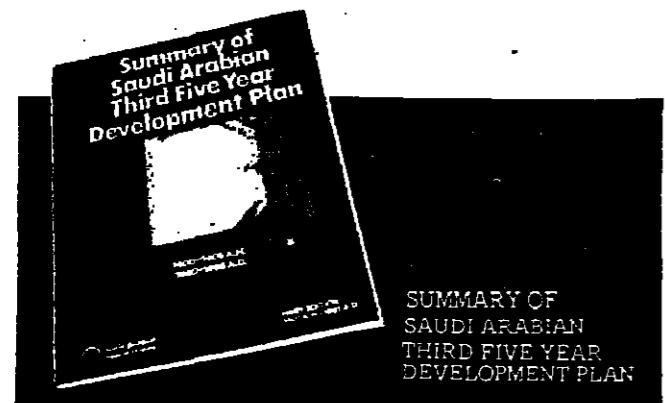
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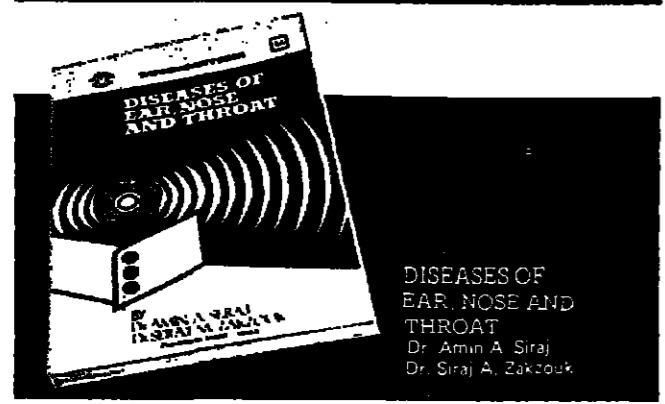
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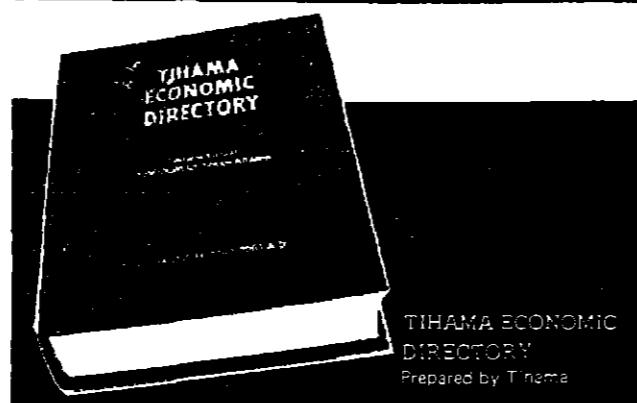
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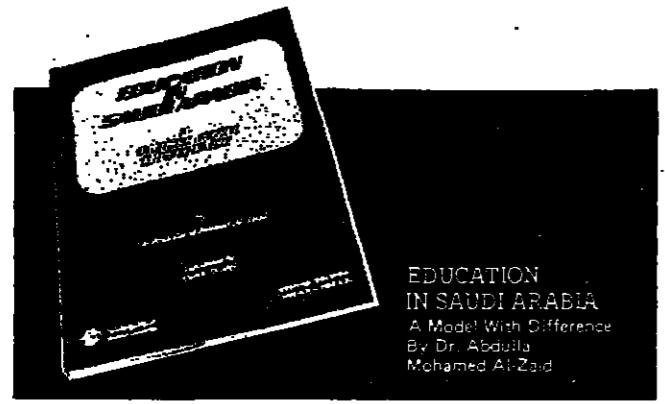
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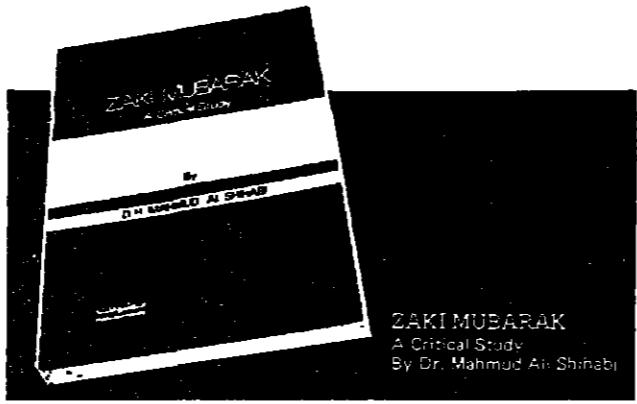
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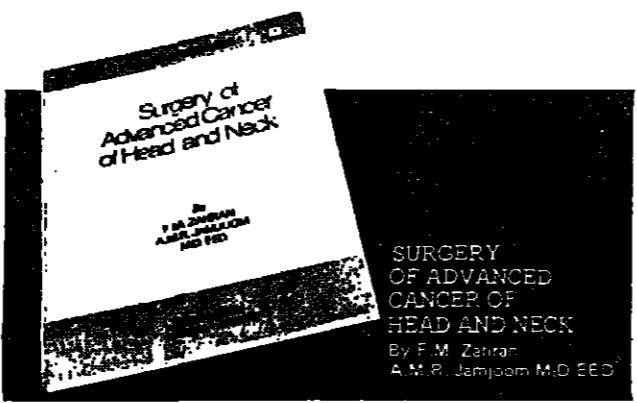
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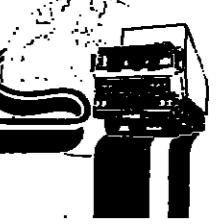
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Major determinants identified

Heart disease toll heavy in 3rd World

By Paul Icamina

MANILA (Depthnews) — The heart beats in both worlds, but the rhythm in one may not be the beat for the other.

An increase in coronary heart diseases accompanies socio-economic change in developing countries, but the consequences experienced by industrialized societies could be avoided by developing ones.

Thus stressed a World Health Organization (WHO) expert committee report which notes that while coronary heart diseases are a leading cause of death in industrial countries, they are also emerging as a prominent public health problem in developing ones. The report, "Prevention of Coronary Heart Disease," was presented in January during the 71st session of WHO's executive board in Geneva.

The report noted recent evidence that deaths from coronary heart diseases are

declining in certain affluent and industrial societies confirms that widespread and premature coronary heart diseases are "not an unavoidable accompaniment of socio-economic development." Coronary heart disease, or CHD, is the impairment of heart function due to inadequate blood flow to the heart compared to its needs. It is caused by obstructions in the coronary circulation to the heart.

"It provides justification for timely efforts aimed at primordial prevention of CHD in the developing countries," the report continued. It defined "primordial prevention" as aiming at preventing the emergence and entrenchment of social, economic and cultural patterns of living that are known to contribute to high risks of heart diseases in developed countries.

The report said that as a result of a continuing decline in deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases, life expectancy in developing

countries as a group improved from 42 years in 1950 to 55 years in 1975. Life expectancy for the group in the year 2000 is expected to be 65 and 70 years. By that time, six out of 10 of the world's elderly (over 65 years old) will be living in developing countries.

At that rate, noncommunicable diseases, notably CHD, are likely to assume public health dimensions even before the infectious and parasitic diseases have been brought fully under control.

In some developing countries — Malaysia, Mauritius, Singapore and Sri Lanka — CHD is already an important cause of death among adults. In others — Ghana and the Ivory Coast — CHD is at present to be found in urban middle-and upper-income groups.

As socio-economic development progresses, the report said, these risk factors may become widespread, while increasing urbanization may accelerate this trend. It is esti-

mated that by year 2000, developing countries will contribute 41 percent of the world's total urban population compared to 27 percent in 1950.

Still, in many areas of the world, including a few developed countries, lifestyles have not as yet acquired the pattern associated with high incidence of CHD. Even in places with high incidence of CHD, there are some groups with substantially lower rates. Japan, despite a high level of economic development, has a low incidence of CHD.

In Geneva, WHO Director-General Halfdan Mahler called for a "truly relentless war" against preventable heart diseases. "What I like about the (report's) strategy is that it combines the promotion of more healthy lifestyles, the reduction of preventable conditions, and the provision of adequate health care," he said.

The report said that the major determinants of CHD among populations have been identified: inappropriate national diet aggravated by physical inactivity and obesity and widespread cigarette smoking.

Among the report's recommendations and findings:

Diet and Blood Cholesterol: There is a well established triangular relationship between habitual diet, blood-cholesterol levels and CHD.

It recommended dietary guidelines based on many attractive traditional eating patterns. These include combined foods of plant origin: beans, cereal grains, vegetables and fruit. Fish, poultry and lean meats should be used in small proportions and eaten less often as the main dish. Low-fat dairy products are recommended for adults. There should be less oils and fats in food preparation and in spreads, while liquid vegetable oils should be preferred.

Energy intake for fats should be limited to 30 percent and for saturated fats to 10 percent only.

Blood Pressure: Blood pressure usually rises with age, so that by middle age there is a prevalence of high blood pressure. Factors associated with high blood pressure include family history, obesity and weight gain, alcohol intake, and (in some cultures) low educational and socio-economic status.

The ultimate potential for prevention of high blood pressure in populations is illustrated by its virtually total absence in a few traditional, isolated, subsistence economies. The people are generally physically active, obesity is rare, and the sense of community is strong. Habitual salt intake is usually under three grams daily.

Smoking: The health hazards of smoking for adults and young people are well established. Even light smoking may carry a significant risk. Deaths from heart diseases among ex-smokers are substantially lower than those of current smokers. While the relative increase in risks associated with smoking diminishes with age, the attributable risk is large at all ages for both men and women.

While pipe-smoking generally carries less risk than does cigarette-smoking, former cigarette-smokers who change to pipes or cigars and continue to inhale probably remain at risk. Some smokers who change to a low-tar/low-nicotine brand of cigarette appear to inhale more, maintaining their nicotine intake. Present evidence does not support the promotion of a so-called "safer cigarette" in so far as the effects on the heart are concerned.

Nonsmoking should be regarded as the normal social behavior and there should be a total prohibition of all forms of tobacco promotion.

Physical Activity: A sedentary lifestyle is a fairly recent phenomenon. This is more marked in developed countries because of the increased availability of transport, more sedentary occupations, and the adoption of leisure-time pursuits involving no physical exercise. The result is mass obesity and diminished work capacity, the latter possibly affecting survival from a heart attack.

Body Weight: There is strong evidence that weight reduction helps lower elevated levels of blood cholesterol and blood pressure.

Drinking Water: There is a consistent association of hard water (mineral content) with low rates of CHD. In the United Kingdom, deaths from CHD have tended to increase more in towns that have introduced water-softening.

Oral Contraceptives: Within high-risk populations, oral contraceptive use is associated with increased risk of CHD. This is compounded by cigarette-smoking. The risk might be reduced by more selective use of oral contraceptives although this recommendation may not be appropriate for developing countries because of lower risks of CHD, limited resources and different priorities.

word watch

By Howard Dana Shaw

semi-circle means half a circle clearly enough, but some folks stumble on semi-monthly. Properly used, semi-monthly means half-monthly, or twice a month. Same with semi-weekly and semi-annual.

Bi-monthly ought to mean every two months, but some readers are puzzled, partly because the term gets used occasionally to signify two times per month.

When it comes to tractor-trailers, the plot thickens because the word semi by itself can refer to the trailer, to the whole rig, or sometimes nowadays even to the tractor alone.

Best rule in communicating: ask yourself "How can I make it clear to my listener or reader?"

She who hesitates: The travel writer said she read the ad and pondered the possibilities. "Then I dithered," she wrote. It was the second time in a few days I had seen the word dither used as a verb.

I thought I had been around, but that was a new one on me. You often hear someone say he is "in a dither" meaning a state of agitation, indecision or confusion.

But it seems you can also dither, because it's in all the dictionaries as a verb. It means to hesitate indecisively, and it can also mean to tremble or quiver. *

Write "Word Watch" care of this newspaper.

Lay opinion makes cure of psychic disorder easy

By Rolf H. Simen

ions such as "working too hard" or "incorrectly brought up a child" (23 percent), too much stress ("such as father and mother") (22 percent) and the accusation of "being unreliable" (20 percent). Further views (in the 8 to 16 percent range) include, in the following order, such remarks as "weakness of character", "result of former illness", "permanently bad mood" — meant as a criticism — and, lastly, the almost always incorrect and harsh rebuke of "laziness."

The ill persons had to battle with bitter recollections, resignation — and even indignation — when answering the questions. In the majority of cases, this was not accomplished without considerable emotional strain which explains why 30 percent of those approached declined to give answers. Here, too, "weak nerves" (31 percent) and "over-taxed nerves" (21 percent) headed the list of answers in this connection. Faust and Hole point out that attempts at a "sparring" explanation occurred less frequently than is generally assumed by the general public. Be that as it may, the accusation of "laziness", at 20 percent, occurs three times as much on the part of the sick patients compared with the healthy persons' answers. At 18 percent, however, the criticism of "incorrect upbringing," seen in the experts' opinion, to be the standard backhand-swipe which could also roughly apply to remarks such as "unreliable" (16 percent), "always in a bad mood" (15 percent), "strain of work" (15 percent) and "the result of former illnesses" (11 percent). The assumption of an "inherited illness" (12 percent) and "weaknesses of character" were relatively rare.

Germany's 'miracle spring'

By Tony Catterall

paper," he says, "and I thought — why not give it a try?"

An elderly couple from the Black Forest, however, are in no doubt. They are taking five gallons home with them, to drink and to bathe their faces. The villagers of Ranschbach — population 620 — are in two minds about the spring.

They readily assure visitors that the original cure took place as reported — although it did happen 18 months ago, *Bild Zeitung* having rewritten the story from an old girlie magazine.

The local Roman Catholic priest was quoted in the magazine article as saying: "For me, this is a miracle." Now he says: "I have never spoken of a miracle."

The Catholic Bishop of Speyer has also warned against talk of miracles, and other reported cures have proved impossible to track down, but this does not worry the visitors.

For those who cannot make it to Ranschbach, the local authority has begun a mail-order service. About 1,000 letters a day arrive in the mayor's tiny office, pleading for water to be sent. They are in for a long wait as the spring flows at only three gallons a minute.

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Kidney transplants in kids successful

By John F. Webb

LONDON (LPS): Kidney transplants are now being carried out on children as young as 12 months. Early results of a series of such operations on very young children at London's Guy's Hospital are said to be encouraging.

A four-man team from the hospital's Evelina Children's department says in a report to *The Lancet* medical magazine that kidney transplants are becoming the therapy of choice for younger and smaller children despite initial disbelief about subjecting them to the rigors of transplant surgery.

In Britain alone some five children in every million less than 15 years old suffer chronic kidney failure that requires dialysis or a transplant. This has led to the establishment of an active transplant program for the very young.

Over a two-and-a-half-quarter year period, 16 kidney transplants were carried out in 15 children aged less than five. The

average age was just over three and the youngest was just 12 months. The average weight of the children was 11.5 kilograms, of which six weighed less than 10 kg at the time of the operation.

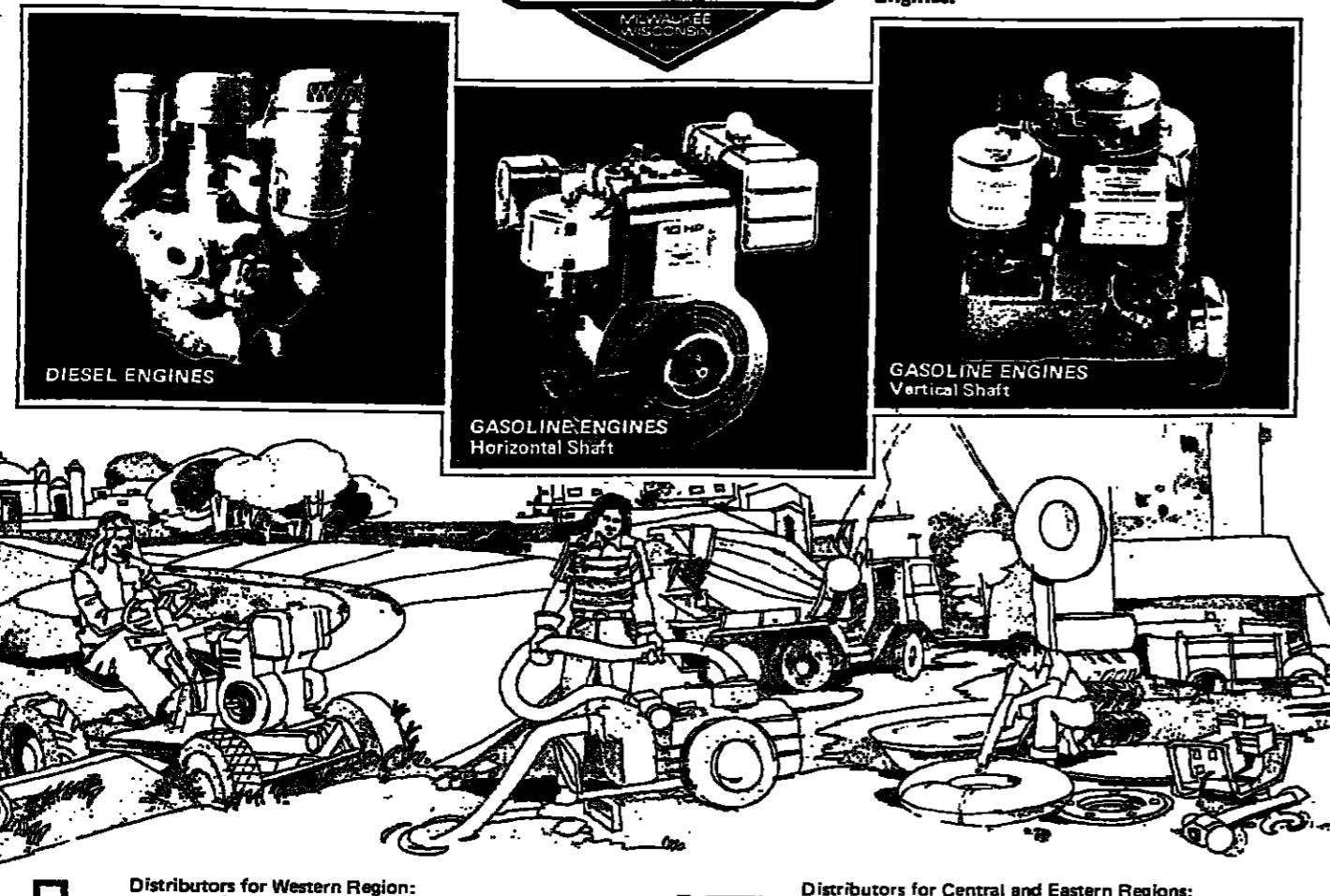
The Guy's Hospital surgeons were faced with the fact that traditionally children under two receiving kidney transplants seemed to fare worse than older children, and kidneys taken from cadavers were less successful than those provided by a live relative of the child.

The 15 children involved in the London series were given a variety of adult and children's kidneys that in three cases came from live parents with the rest of the donors being cadaver children or small adults ranging in age from 1-4 years.

The Guy's team says in its report that as a result of techniques it used in preoperative and post-operative therapy, 11 of the 15 patients have survived to give a survival rate of 75 percent.

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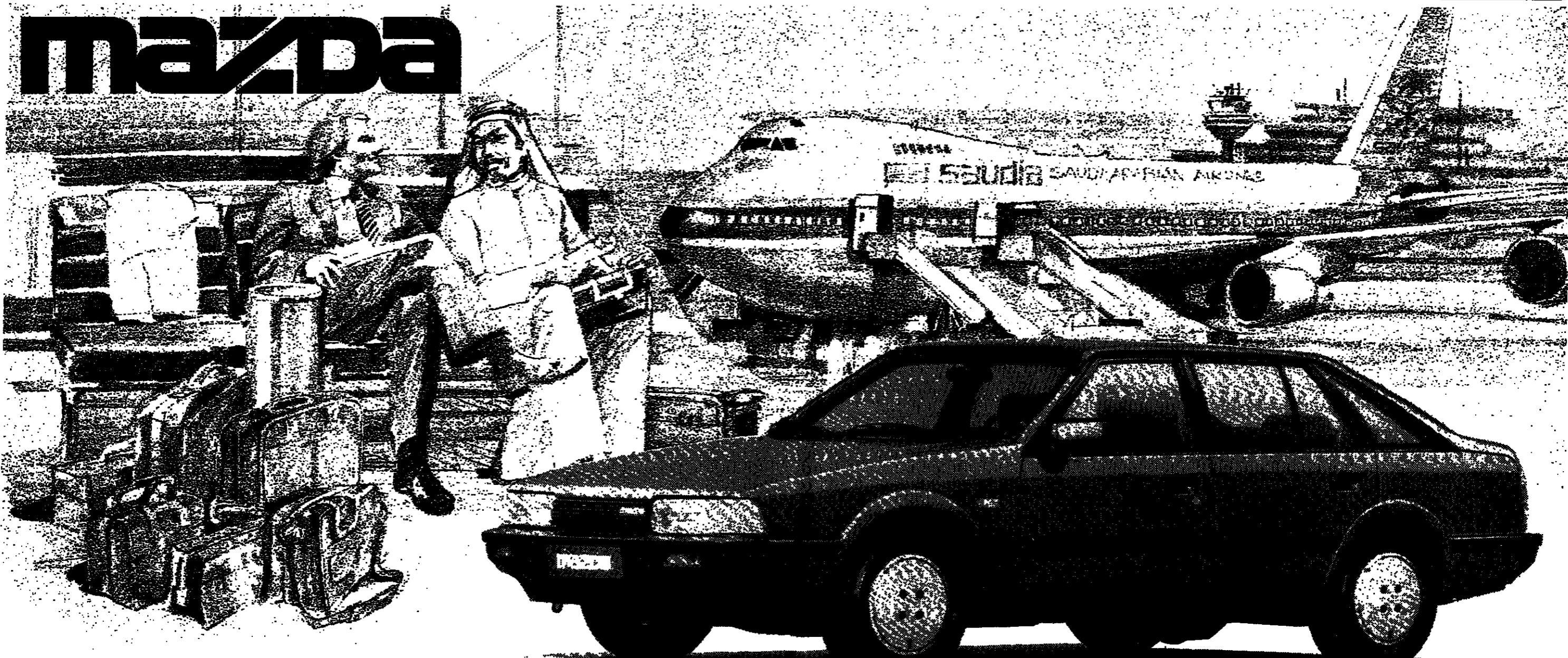
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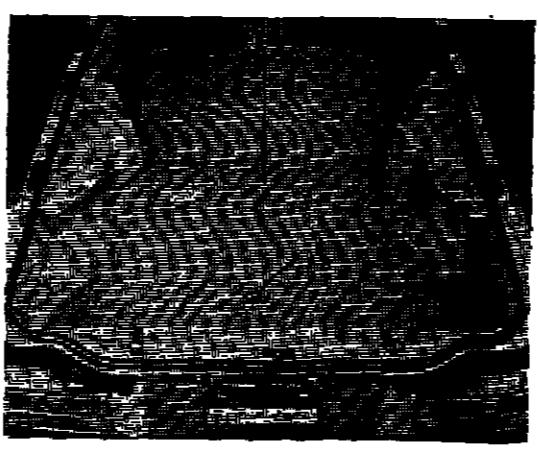
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Arab heritage-6

London Mosque radiates Islamic pride

By Peter Borthwell
Special to Arab News

The London Central Mosque is a serene and harmonious structure standing on a two-and-a-half acre site in the green oasis of Regents Park. It is the focal center of London's Muslims, and it is from here that, at the appointed times, the *muezzin* calls the faithful to prayer. Yet the sound is not incongruous: like the simplicity of the mosque's architecture, it blends unobtrusively with the everyday noises of the metropolis, as the mosque intrudes not at all on its urban, yet verdant, landscape.

The story of the Great Mosque of London began at about the time of World War II. With Britain and the British empire involved in a global conflict, it was clearly invidious that, in spite of there being more Muslim than Christian adherents in the empire, there was no mosque in London, the capital of that empire. Nashat Pasha, Egyptian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, therefore put the case to Lord Lloyd, then chairman of the British Council, who himself made a direct approach to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. Lord Lloyd's proposal, which received the prompt support of both the prime minister and the foreign secretary, was that the British government should purchase a site for the building, and that a sum of 250,000 pounds should be raised in the Muslim world for the construction of the mosque and an adjoining Islamic school.

Shortly afterward, a Trust Committee for the scheduled mosque was established. It comprised Shaikh Hafez, the Egyptian Ambassador, and two other diplomats. Then, in 1944, the Crown Land Commissioners gave to the Muslim community of Britain's land site at Hanover Gate, Regents Park.

Nothing much could be done until the end of the war, when the Trust Committee decided to send a fund-raising delegation to the Middle East. 100,000 pounds had already been donated to the fund, (80,000 pounds by the Nizam of Hyderabad, 20,000 pounds by the Aga Khan), but at least another 150,000 pounds was required, and allowing for the escalation of building costs, probably very much more. (The final cost was nearly 6 million pounds.)

The fund-raising team had as its chairman Shaikh Abdurrahman al Hefaiji, the Saudi Arabian Ambassador. It visited the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain, and received a generous response: nearly 1 million pounds was donated or pledged.

With this great encouragement, the erstwhile dream should have become a reality. Yet, in the event, it was not to be an easy conception. The trustees accepted the plan for the mosque put forward by an Egyptian architect, Gen. Ramzy Omar, but there was to be a long delay, partly occasioned by a shortage of funds, as the 1 million pounds and more cash available was still insufficient to meet the ever-spiraling inflationary costs of construction, partly because of other problems, including Britain's preoccupation with the Suez Canal crisis in 1956.

In 1959, five years after the foundation stone had been laid, it seemed at least that the road ahead was clear. A growing voice of enthusiasm on the part of the Islamic governments, and by Britain's rapidly increasing Muslim population, many of whom were arriving in London as a result of their countries newly acquired independence from Britain, created the necessary impetus. At this point, however, the London County Council and the Fine Arts Commission of Great Britain were to effectively blunt the sharp edge of the Islamic ideal. They rejected Gen. Omar's design: it was, they alleged, not in keeping with the architecture and environment of Regents Park.

Recovering from this setback after a ten-year period of inactivity, and prompted particularly in the matter by the ambassadors of Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Lebanon and Kuwait, the trustees decided that the best way of producing an acceptable plan for the mosque's design was to set up an international competition. A selection panel was formed. It consisted of Sir Robert Matthew, president of the British Institute of Architects, M.A. Ahd of Pakistan and L. Blanco Soler of Spain, and, in due course, it reviewed the fifty-two designs submitted from seventeen countries.

Thus in 1973, the winning entry, the product of which today graces London's landscape, was announced: it was that of Sir Frederick Gibberd, a distinguished British architect, who had also designed structures as diverse as nuclear power stations and modern blocks of flats.

Sir Frederick had not designed a mosque before, but the beautiful simplicity and environmental compatibility of his London mosque found immediate and universal acceptance. The Westminster City Council unreservedly gave permission for its construction, as did the Royal Fine Arts Commission. This new building would not detract from the historic Nash Terrace houses nearby, for it was to be built with its founda-

tions 25 feet lower than those: neither would it dominate the skyline because it was to be built within the area of the centuries-old trees of the park. Work on the site, awarded to John Laing Construction Limited, began in April 1974.

Not yet ten years old, the London Central Mosque is a worthy embodiment of the spirit and pride of London's Muslims. It is also a source of interest, and satisfaction, to Londoners in general. With the main walls constructed of precast concrete units faced in white Portland stone, with either white mosaic, or tinted amber glass filled in, a pleasing harmony is achieved with the elegant neighboring houses. Yet it is the 141-foot high minaret and the 82-foot high golden dome, which most attract the senses, and the aesthetic pleasure, of not only the faithful but those everyday Londoners, who see how well the tree-framed edifice blends in with the canopy of green parkland.

As a Londoner too, concerned with London's architectural heritage, but also as a student of Arab and Islamic affairs, let me now obtrude on my readers: let me now also declare my own personal interest. Ever since the foundations were laid, and continually thereafter, whenever I have returned to London from Saudi Arabia, from the Arab world elsewhere, I have visited first the embryonic, then the completed mosque. On the most recent occasion, it was autumn: the sky was blue; the minaret, pencil-thin — yet, being only 141-foot high, in no way soaring to the sky as those of Istanbul mosques — was quietly authoritative, serving as a beacon, as a lighthouse does to those at sea; and the golden cupola was glittering in the autumnal sun, encompassed by the trees still adorned with their brown and golden leaves... There was then, I am sure, no fairer sight to be seen on that day in the whole of London town.

On that particular day, I was calling on the mosque's erudite and enthusiastic director general, Doctor Ali Mughran al Ghadri, a Saudi Arabian. I asked him how he would describe the mosque and its functions.

The complex, I was told, comprises three main elements: a religious building with a main prayer hall, in which the five daily prayers are held, and which are attended by the largest Friday congregations in Britain, topped by a gold, adzoned aluminum dome, a lower prayer hall and a minaret; secondly, an Islamic cultural center with library, reading room and administrative departments; and, thirdly, a residential block of four flats for the director of the Central Mosque Trust and three *imams*.

As to the functions of the center, these are many and diverse. Prayer is, of course, a primary function, and on Eid days the congregations sometimes number 15,000, many of them assembling in the courtyard. During the fasting month of Ramadan, the *taraweeh* prayers are held, breakfast and *sahoor* being provided for the worshippers on these occasions. Funeral services, *janaaza*, are also held when required, as are marriage services.

The center, additionally, conducts an extensive educational program for Muslim children in various parts of London; it holds Arabic and religious knowledge classes, and courses in Islamic history and civilization; it supervises the study of the Holy Qur'an, the *Hadith* and the *Sira*, competitions in Qur'anic recitation, and an essay competition on Islamic topics, are organized annually. Lastly, and certainly not of least importance, the center acts, when necessary, on behalf of the British Muslim communities, with British governmental authorities in matters of education and social welfare.

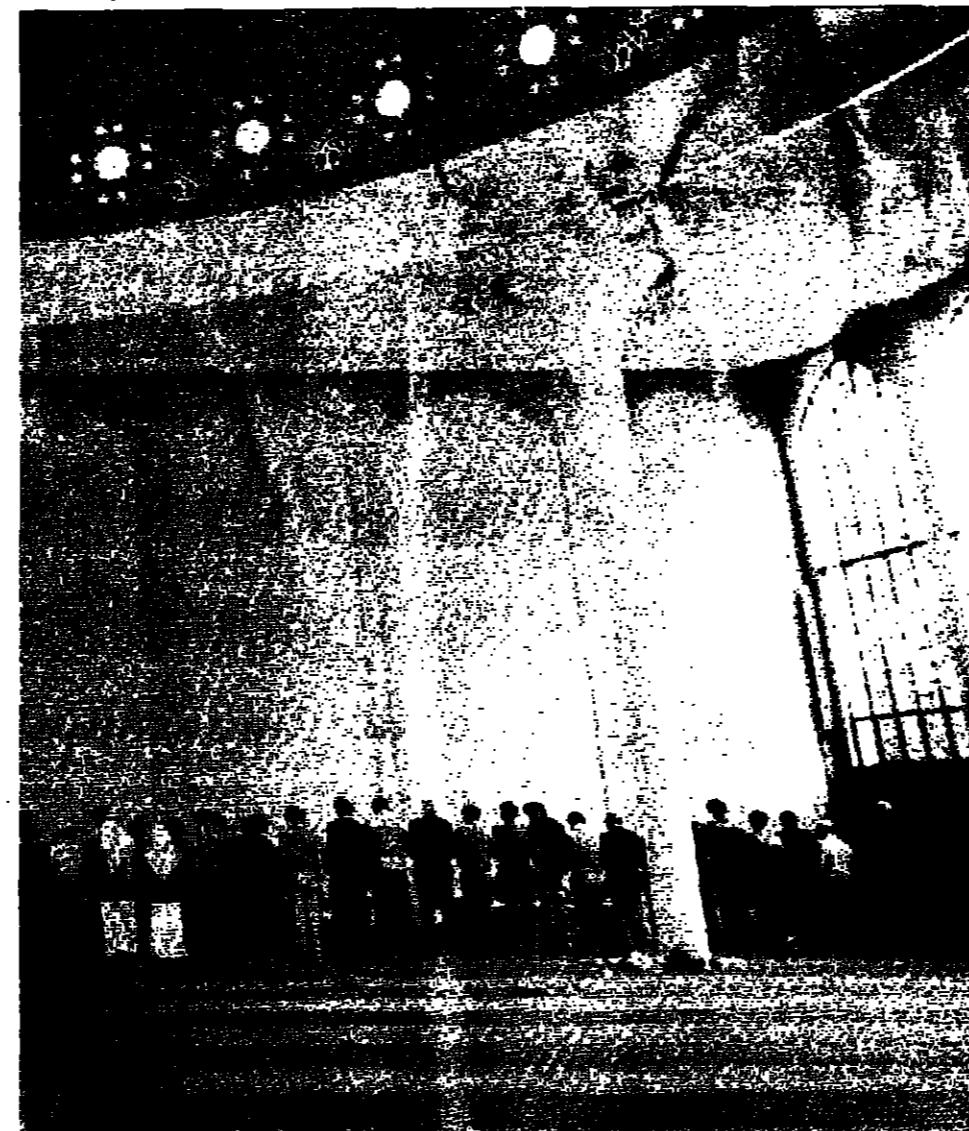
Although not directly associated with the London Central Mosque, being essentially an independent center of Islamic research and learning, the functions of the Muslim Institute, situated in Tavistock Square, are to some extent complementary to those of the mosque.

Here, in the heart of academic London, the Muslim Institute is recognized as a seat of higher learning which, one day, it is hoped, will become London's first Islamic university. Focusing particularly on Muslim students in Britain, whether they are residing temporarily, or are members of the 2 million-strong British community, the institute has as its aim "the provision of a center where the Muslim intellectual excellence can be fully developed and represented." Private research can be undertaken here, but the institute also holds regular courses to enable Muslim students to acquire a comprehensive range of knowledge in such subjects as the Arabic language, the life of the Prophet Muhammad, the early history of Islam, the civilization of Islam, and the philosophy of scientific, economic and political thought in Islam. When I was there some months ago, there was, for example, an excellent photographic exhibition on the pilgrimage to Makkah on display.

Mosque and institute, together, therefore do much to meet the spiritual and academic needs of London's Islamic community; that large, important minority who, far from the Holy Places, respond to the call of the *muezzin*.



LONDON MOSQUE: Heavy winter snowfalls in the heart of London recently presented the worshippers at the London Mosque with an unusual sight: the mosque near the center of the busy British capital was surrounded by 20 centimeters of snow. The picture also shows the round dome and tall minaret of the mosque which adds to the many attractions of the north London skyline. Below, the Islamic Cultural Center attached to the mosque has a library, reading room and an administrative department.



Cairo's mosques become major tourist attraction

By Stephen Casewit

CAIRO — Forget the clashing headlines and rattling news reports and enter the placid reality of Cairo's great mosques. The believers find a quiet place to worship here.

With a few exception, mosques in Egypt welcome non-Muslim visitors. Certain major mosques have even become tourist attractions, and you are charged a small entrance fee. The experience will be an enriching one.

How do you get the most out of such a tour? Here are a few pointers for North Americans. "You will be penetrating a world quite different from your own," says one Cairo authority. "For this reason you should be conscious of the way you behave." Muslims expect you to be serious, respectful and adaptable during your visit. Because you are in a house of worship, you can't shout but must whisper. Women should be modestly dressed; i.e., no sleeveless clothing, no shorts or short skirts. A scarf is appreciated but not obligatory. North American males should not wear shorts nor barechested. Muslims remove their shoes at the door of a mosque where a guardian will keep an eye on them.

More suggestions? Avoid walking in front of someone who is praying; the person may be standing, bowing or squatting. Don't be surprised or annoyed if Egyptians approach and ask questions in broken English. They may also try to explain the mosque (or Islam) to you.

Visitors may want to sit down in a quiet corner and quietly observe religious life. There are often basic toilet facilities next to these religious enclaves.

How about costs? Before you embark on your tour, get sufficient small change in the form of 5, 10, 25 piaster notes and coins. (100 piasters = 1 Egyptian pound — about \$1.20.) Entrance fees to the better known monuments are normally fifty piasters. The man who watches your shoes at the door will expect 5 to 10 piasters. A self-appointed guide hopes for 25 piasters. Anyone who turns on special lights, opens special doors or gets you up a minaret should be happy with a 10 to 15-piaster tip. Don't give money to children.

How about picture taking in mosques? You're allowed to do it. If you want to photograph persons at close range, you need to ask them, though. Muslims prefer that you focus on men and not women.

Some parts of a mosque often seem baffling to the layman. For instance: An "ablution fountain" usually sits in the central courtyard where Muslims wash themselves according to a prescribed ritual, purity being one of the preconditions of prayer.

The *qiblah* (or direction of prayer) is marked by a recessed *mihrab* (niche) which is set into the wall facing Makkah (S.E. of Cairo). The wooden *minbar*, usually located to the right of the "mihrab," is like a pulpit. The *dikka* is a raised platform on columns in the central prayer area. Lastly, the *kursi* (a chair) is a large piece of furniture in finely carved and inlaid wood. It

Muslim belief in fate, others' fatal errors

By Adil Salahi

Muslims are often accused by others of being fatalists. Such phrases as Muslims commonly use in their conversation as "Allah willing" or "Allah will provide" are taken as evidence supporting this accusation. Those who accuse Muslims of fatalism do not always belong to the greater section of people whose knowledge of Islam is very scanty. Some of those who study Islam as outsiders can easily form such a misconception. Yet to repeat this accusation is to do Muslims a great injustice.

Muslims certainly believe in fate and predestination. But their beliefs are greatly different from what is meant by fatalism.

The basic principle in this connection is that Allah is the owner of the universe. It belongs to Him as His property in which no one else is a partner to Him. In other words, to Allah belongs sovereignty absolute. Sovereignty is at His disposal: He can do with it whatever He chooses. Thus, He can assign of it whatever He wills. He can exalt or abase whomsoever He wills. He is the Lord of all things, good and bad, and He can do what He wills. All the natural phenomena which operate in the universe are but manifestations of His power. He can grant any of His servants limitless means of sustenance, subject to the control or supervision of no one, since He is the only Lord of the universe. Allah says in the Qur'an: "Say, Lord, sovereign of all sovereignty, you bestow sovereignty on whom you will and take it away from whom you please; you exalt whomsoever you will and abase whomsoever you please. In your hand lies all that is good; you have power over all things. You cause the night to pass into the day, and the day to pass into the night; you bring forth the living from the dead and the dead from the living. You give sustenance beyond all reckoning, to whom you will." (3: 27)

All acts and determines His actions according to His own free will. No one can influence His choice and determination. But His actions are characterized by His own wisdom and compassion. If any person suffers any harm it can only be relieved by Allah, and if a person is privileged with something good he cannot be deprived of it except by Allah. "Whatever grace Allah opens up to man, none can withhold it; and whatever He withholds, none can henceforth release: for He is almighty, truly wise." (35: 2)

Predestination is mentioned several times in the Qur'an. Taken together, these references indicate that predestination means the elaborate system Allah has set for the universe, and the natural laws and phenomena which He has set in operation, so that cause and effect are dependent on each other. Al-Nawawi, a leading Islamic scholar, explains this concept on the basis that Allah has determined all happenings long before time. Right at the beginning He knew that these events would happen at particular times known to Him and in particular shapes and forms. Thus, everything happened at the time and in the shape He determined.

To believe in predestination is part of the Islamic faith. What it means is that Allah has created all natural laws, phenomena and systems and set them in operation, and that everything moves and acts within these laws, phenomena and systems. We read in the Qur'an: "And of Our sway over all that exists they have a sign in the night: We withdraw from it the light of day, and they are in darkness. And the sun: it turns in an orbit of its own, that is laid down by the will of the Almighty, the All-Knowing; and in the moon, for which we have determined phases which it must traverse till it becomes like an old date stalk, dried up and curved. Neither may the sun overtake the moon, nor can the night outstrip the day, since all of them float through space." (36: 37-38)

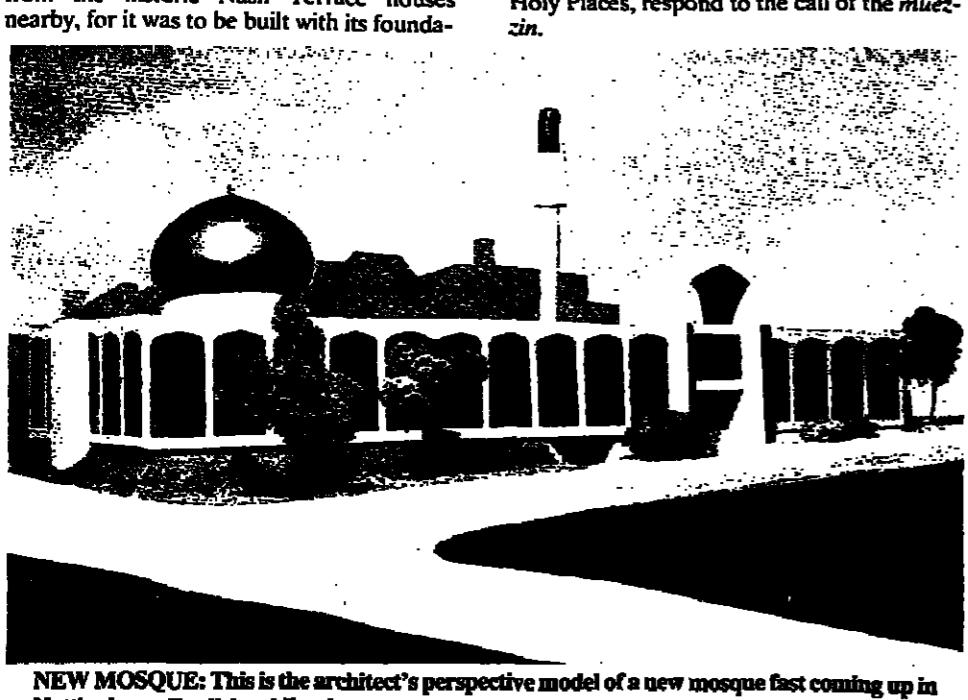
The Islamic concept of predestination includes no element of compulsion. Many a Muslim scholar has pointed out that to think that predestination means that Allah compels His servant to behave or act in the way He predetermined for him is a misconception. Predestination simply means that Allah has known all along everything that any servant of His would do at any particular time. In other words, predestination is synonymous with Allah's prior knowledge. Since knowledge does not mean exercising any influence on what one knows then Allah's prior knowledge of what will take place does not influence

one's free will. The Islamic concept of man stresses that man has been endowed with the two tendencies of good and evil. He can enhance within himself whichever tendency he chooses. With his mind he can distinguish between right and false beliefs, good and evil actions, true and false statements. Allah has also given him the power to establish the truth, to do good deeds, to say what he believes to be true and to abandon all evil. Hence, man must use this power in order to choose always what is good, right and true. It is indeed because of this quality and power with which man has been endowed that Allah brings him to account on the day of judgment and determines his final destiny on the basis of his deeds and actions.

To believe in predestination is in no way contradictory with the belief that man has a free will and can exercise his free choice. If this was not the case, that is, if man was not free to choose the path he wants to follow or to determine his actions, then it would have been unjust of Allah to hold him responsible for what he does. But Allah is the most just of judges. It is not conceivable that He should compel any person to do something and then hold him responsible for that over which he had no choice. The Islamic concept of man stresses that man has been endowed with the two tendencies of good and evil. He can enhance within himself whichever tendency he chooses. With his mind he can distinguish between right and false beliefs, good and evil actions, true and false statements. Allah has also given him the power to establish the truth, to do good deeds, to say what he believes to be true and to abandon all evil. Hence, man must use this power in order to choose always what is good, right and true. It is indeed because of this quality and power with which man has been endowed that Allah brings him to account on the day of judgment and determines his final destiny on the basis of his deeds and actions.

The chirping of sparrows blends into the low melodic murmur of Qur'anic recitation. Men with white beards bring their grandsons to pray, while students slowly pace the courtyard memorizing their lessons.

Here, one discovers an aspect of life in the Middle East which, though not always apparent, has always been there. Surely, to miss the mosques of Cairo is to miss Cairo itself!



NEW MOSQUE: This is the architect's perspective model of a new mosque fast coming up in Nottingham, English midlands.

ence the will of His creation. If a father knows that his son is intelligent, hard working, studious and has mastered all his lessons the father's knowledge has no effect on the success or failure of his son.

Contrary to what many people think, to believe in predestination releases man's energy and prompts him to try to discover the natural laws so that he can utilize them in discharging his task of building the earth. With this belief he is better able to tap the resources of the earth and benefit from them. Every time the faith of Islam was implemented as the constitution of a certain community, that community recorded remarkable progress in both the material and spiritual sides of life. This is because man's firm belief in predestination establishes a strong attachment between him and Allah which endows him with the qualities of dignity, courage and strength. This makes him work hard in order to carry out his duty and establish truth and justice.

A man who believes in predestination is keenly aware that everything in the universe operates according to a superior wisdom. Hence, he does not panic when he is in distress, nor does he let his joy and happiness blind him when he is successful. This makes him a balanced, mature person who always aspires to a new horizon of dignity and prudence.

Some people justify their sinful acts or their laziness as being the result of predestination. This is alien to the Islamic faith. A thief was brought to the second Caliph, Umar ibn Al-Khattab, who asked him why did he steal. The thief said: "Allah has predetermined that." Umar ordered him to be flogged thirty lashes and ordered that his hand be chopped off. (Chopping off the hand of a thief is the normal punishment for robbery in a truly Islamic society which implements Islam as a whole and provides enough for everyone to live on.) Umar was questioned about the double punishment and he said: "His hand should be chopped off because he fabricates lies and attributes them to Allah."

What is important from the Islamic point of view is to realize that one fate is negated by another. Thus, we say that the fate of hunger is negated by the fate of eating. This means that Allah has predetermined that man feels hungry after the lapse of a few hours after his last meal. He is, then, predestined to feel hungry. But he is similarly predestined to relieve that feeling if he eats. The same applies to thirst and drinking, illness and treatment, laziness and activity. Umar ibn Al-Khattab once hurried away from a certain area when he learnt that there was an outbreak of a killer disease there. His friend, Abu Ubaidah, another companion of the Prophet, questioned him and said: "Do you run away from what Allah has predetermined?" Umar said: "Yes, indeed. I run away from Allah's fate to Allah's fate." What he meant was that he ran away from the fate of illness and epidemic to the fate of safety and health. He also gave him the example of a shepherd leaving a barren land to graze his cattle in a fertile land. By so doing the shepherd was moving from one fate to another.

To believe in predestination is in no way contradictory with the belief that man has a free will and can exercise his free choice. If this was not the case, that is, if man was not free to choose the path he wants to follow or to determine his actions, then it would have been unjust of Allah to hold him responsible for what he does. But Allah is the most just of judges. Hence, man must use this power in order to choose always what is good, right and true. It is indeed because of this quality and power with which man has been endowed that Allah brings him to account on the day of judgment and determines his final destiny on the basis of his deeds and actions.



TOURIST DRAW: One of the many mosques in "the city of a thousand minarets" that continues to attract large number of tourists from far and wide.

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Espionage expulsions highlight Soviet drive for technology

By Ed Blanche

LONDON (AP) — A crop of Soviet agents has been rounded up in Western Europe in recent weeks, and intelligence experts say there is evidence of a Kremlin campaign to steal the West's technology secrets and details of its newest fighter planes.

At least 10 Soviet agents have been unmasked and expelled in Western Europe in as many weeks this year. Last year, at least 13 were ordered out. The total could be higher because some Soviet agents are quietly shipped home after they have been discovered, intelligence sources say.

The main targets appear to have been high-tech hardware and the secrets of the West's most sophisticated supersonic strike planes, the General Dynamics F-16 Falcon and the Panavia Tornado developed by Britain, West Germany and Italy, say the sources, who ask not to be identified. The Soviets launched their high-tech hunt after U.S. President Ronald Reagan, saying Moscow was responsible for repression in Poland, cut off the export of advanced technology to the USSR Dec. 29, 1981.

Although the overall ban has revolted in November 1982, Western high-tech sales to the Eastern bloc continue to exclude equipment that would contribute significantly to Soviet military potential.

Most authoritative sources believe that as many as 40 percent of the Soviet diplomats and trade mission officials in the West work secretly for the KGB or its military counterpart, the GRU. Much of the Soviet activity in the United States centers on Silicon Valley in northern California — named after the Silicon micro-circuitry important to computer hardware, the sources said.

But, according to European agencies contacted by the Associated Press, the Soviets are making a determined drive to gain access through U.S. subsidiaries or related companies based in Western Europe. Denmark is such a target. One highly placed intelligence source in Copenhagen said Soviet operatives there have become markedly more active and "more serious" in recent months.

He said their activities include "political blackmail" — and apparent reference to agents' efforts to compromise political and industrial figures to obtain technological secrets. Denmark expelled Evgeni Leonidovich Motorov, science and technology attache at the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen, for espionage of "an unusually serious nature." The government declined to elaborate.

But newspapers described Motorov as a senior KGB agent trying to penetrate Danish electronic and computer industries for data that could be used in Soviet missile guidance systems. Two Soviet diplomats were expelled

from Sweden last December for what was termed "industrial espionage," particularly in shipyards at Goteborg.

That followed a string of incidents involving Soviet submarines detected off Sweden's eastern coast, climaxing with the grounding of a sub deep inside a restricted naval zone in late 1981. Agents in West Germany, long a front line in the clandestine Cold War, picked up a member of the Soviet trade mission in Cologne Feb. 18, allegedly as he went to a rendezvous with a German businessman to buy plans for an electronic coding machine.

A Hamburg court recently jailed Herman Gassmann, a 55-year-old official in the Metal Workers' Union, for spying for East Germany and the Soviet Union for a quarter-century. The court said he had handed over sensitive documents to East bloc agents.

Two Soviet agents were arrested in Italy earlier this month. Victor Pronine, 38, an official of the Soviet Aeroflot, was charged with military espionage. Italian businessman Acelio Negri was picked up the same day with a briefcase allegedly stuffed with microfilmed "highly strategic" NATO documents and plans for the twin-engined, all-weather Tornado fighter — destined for Pronine.

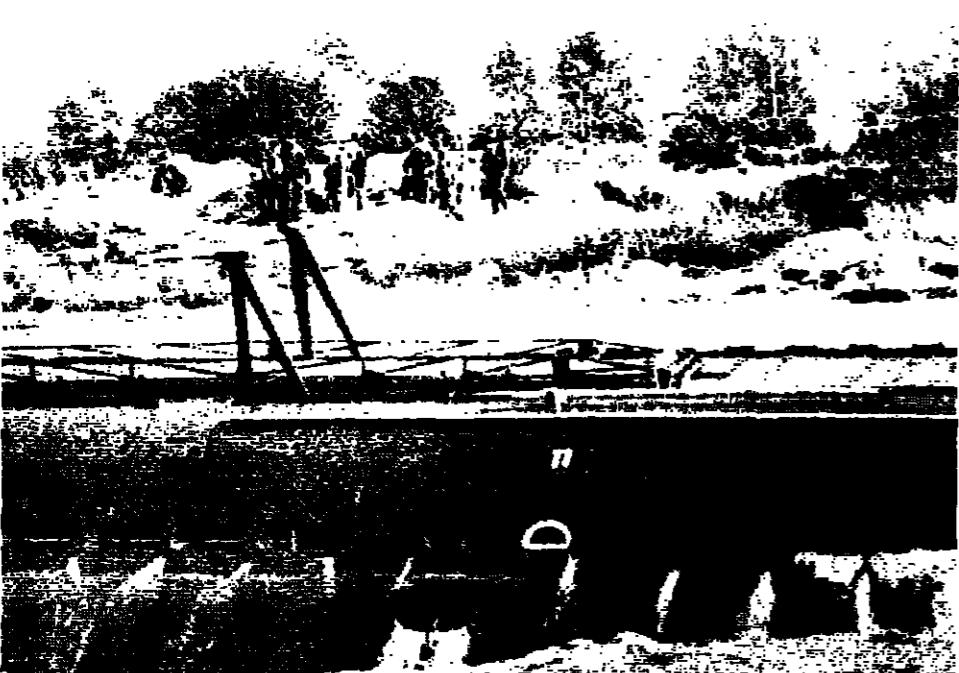
The plane, designed for ground-attack, interceptor and strike capabilities, is to be a mainstay of European NATO air forces. The other Soviet, Viktor Konaiev, 38, deputy commercial director of the Soviet-Italian Nafta-Italia Oil Company, was arrested nine days later and expelled. He is believed to have been the paymaster for the KGB ring.

Two Aeroflot officials were expelled from Spain last year on unspecified espionage charges.

The Dutch Foreign Ministry disclosed Feb. 25 that it had secretly expelled Soviet diplomat Alexander F. Konoval for spying. Last summer, the Dutch expelled two Soviet trade mission officials for spying on Dutch and NATO military facilities.

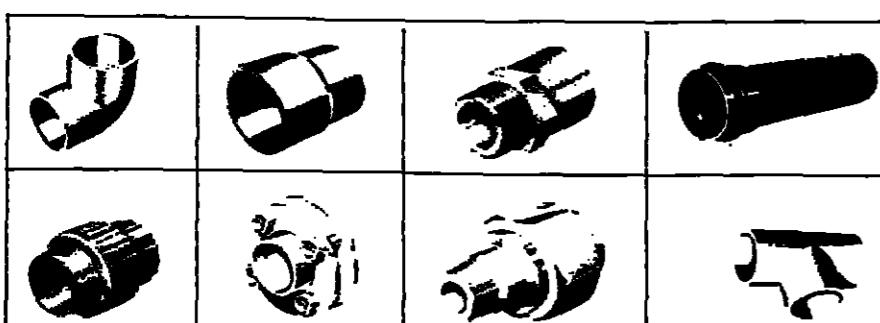
The Swiss have expelled three Soviet diplomats this year for trying to collect information on resident control registers and other espionage charges. There were speculations that two of the agents were checking on the identities of Eastern bloc citizens seeking political asylum in Switzerland and seeking to obtain identity papers to give other agents false identities.

In Britain, where the intelligence establishment has taken a beating in a long string of spy scandals since World War II, four alleged Soviet agents have been expelled in the last 15 months. One of them, Capt. Anatoly Zotov, the naval attache at the Soviet Embassy in London, was believed to have tried to recruit agents to spy on royal navy dockyards where warships were being fitted with new electronic equipment.



SUBMARINE: Swedish coastal defense soldiers (background) watch the grounded Soviet submarine which was suspected to be on a spying mission.

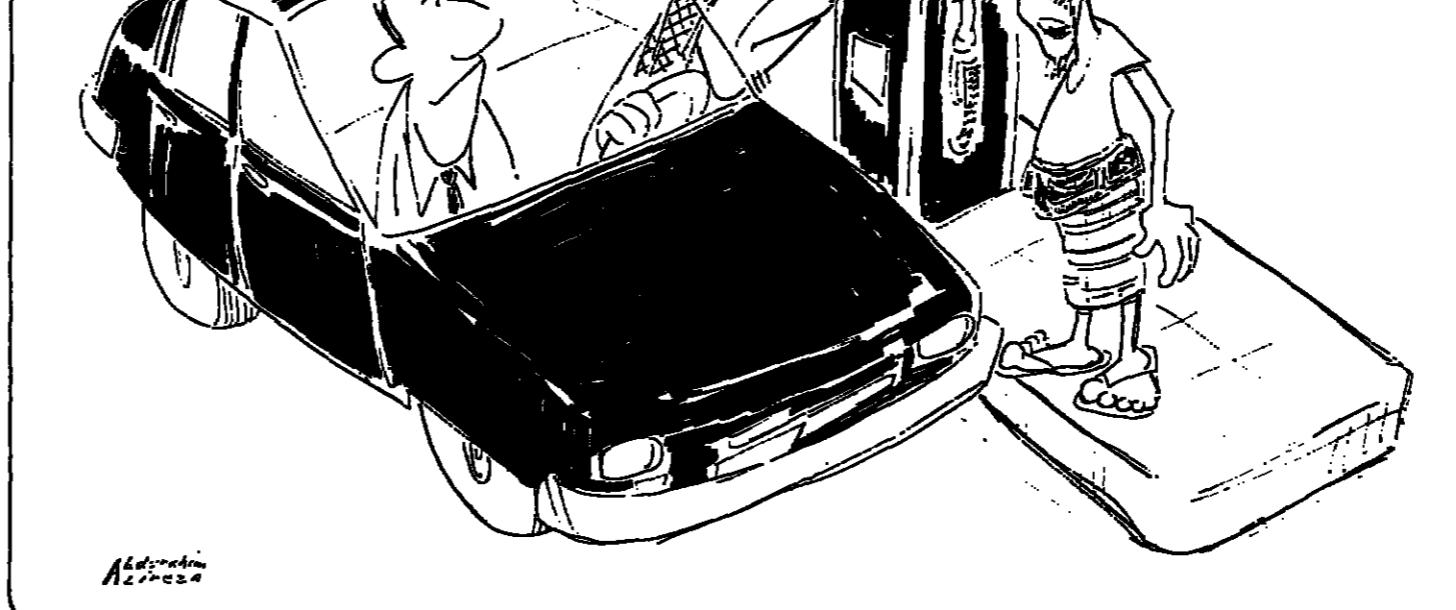
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In Third World development

Traditional technology plays key role

MANILA (Depthnews) — At a time when technological change is sweeping the globe, developing countries have begun to ask whether "modern technology" really holds the answer to their problem of poverty and unemployment.

"Technology" has been taken to mean sophisticated machinery or processes, as if the villagers of developing countries never used technology before. In fact, Third World villages are a wealth of technological knowledge, built up over the ages and passed down from generation to generation.

Traditional technology in Third World rural areas is unlike the sophisticated technology of the urbanized modern world. Traditional technology makes use of easily accessible resources found locally. It can be manufactured and operated by many village families, being labor-intensive and requiring skills which are not "patented" nor made secret but passed down from father to son. It is flexible and adaptable to local conditions.

It may be more meaningful to the poor of the Third World to share their own indigenous technologies — an exchange of simple workable, accessible tools, methods and processes arising from the wealth of practical experience of the villages of poor countries. Provided ecological and cultural conditions are not fundamentally different in any two villages, the transfer of appropriate forms of traditional technology from one to the other is likely to benefit more poor people than the transfer of inappropriate modern technology from a rich to a poor country.

In most Third World countries, the problems are pressing and even increasing. There is massive poverty. In terms of ownership, many farmers have only small plots of land (or none at all) and few personal belongings. Poverty is due to lack of access to productive assets, such as land. Due to poverty, most villagers are indebted, making it impossible for them to invest in machinery or capital-intensive processes.

Given this reality, it can be shown that traditional technology is more appropriate than modern technology in the Third World context.

Traditional technology usually has a small scale of production, implying the capacity for

their control and use by villagers. It is labor-intensive, productively absorbing otherwise surplus and untapped village labor. The skills required (and these are of a high level in many cases) are passed on from generation to generation and are accessible to rural people. Most are not profit-oriented. Rather, traditional technologies are used to meet the basic needs of villagers.

While the importance of traditional technology must be generally accepted, there is also a danger of taking on an over-romantic or nostalgic view of traditional technology as a whole. The value of technology lies not in whether it is old or new, traditional or modern, but in the extent to which it is able to serve people's basic needs. What is important for developmental purposes is to combine the appropriate components of traditional and modern technologies.

What we are concerned with, in the final analysis, is the "modernizing" of technology so that the needs of the people can be more productively met. Traditional economic activities continue, but the technologies, implements and processes involved are improved upon and upgraded.

By and large, there are many appropriate forms of traditional technologies. But neglect and lack of appreciation for them has led to a situation in which not only the intellectuals and elite but often also the villagers themselves possess little confidence and place little importance on them.

It is important to consider social relations if we are to analyze the impact of technological change on a community. In a village where a few landlords and rich farmers dominate a large share of productive facilities, income and savings, the introduction of expensive modern technology may only serve to increase the economic strength of this elite.

The upgrading of traditional technology in such a village or even the transfer of appropriate traditional technology may not benefit the poorest section of the community. This is simply because these people do not, in the first place, possess the means to own such technologies.

This reality should also de-mystify any pre-conceived notion that the upgrading or sharing of traditional technologies will by

Islands of the South Pacific plagued by myriad problems

By Manolo B. Jara

HONOLULU (Depthnews) — In travel brochures, the South Pacific has always been equated with idyllic charm and serenity. The mere mention of its name conjures up a vision of the good life — palm trees swaying in the balmy breeze and unspoiled beaches with crystal-clear waters.

But beneath this picture postcard exterior lies a host of problems that threaten all this. These problems arise mainly from rapid population growth which is beginning to tell on scarce resources.

Teo Ian Fairbairn, an expert on the region, says: "Many small island countries of the South Pacific are poor in resources and are experiencing rapid population expansion which is placing increasing pressure on the use of their resources."

"... Their road to economic development is not easy," he adds. "And because of the population pressures they are experiencing, it is unclear whether their economic development can be sustained."

Fairbairn has been closely associated with many South Pacific island countries, serving as United Nations adviser. He presented a paper in a recent Pacific Islands Area seminar held at the East-West Center here in cooperation with the University of Hawaii.

The region has a total population of about 5 million living in the thousands of coral atolls and remnants of volcanic peaks scattered across the Pacific Ocean. Its population growth rates are among the highest in the world, averaging an annual 2.3 percent. In some countries, however, the rates go beyond 3 percent as in the case of Vanuatu (3.4 percent) and Solomon Islands (3.3 percent).

The "baby boom" is beginning to affect adversely the development plans of governments there. For one thing, arable land is limited. Many of the countries no longer have surplus land. "In fact, overpopulation is already evident in a number of these countries," says Fairbairn.

And even in areas where land is still available, it is limited and will be quickly exhausted with rapid population growth;

such land, too, is often too poor to raise the islanders' staple food like sweet potatoes and taro.

Because of limited land, their export trade is often characterized by the dominance of one or two agriculture-based products. These include copra, bananas, taro, logs, handicrafts and a small range of vegetables and fruits.

These products, however, are subject to the vagaries of international trade and the weather. Pacific island governments have tried to strengthen and diversify their export base but successes are rare. "There have been many instances where new exports were launched only to see them collapse," Fairbairn notes glumly.

Examples abound: desiccated coconut and coffee in Western Samoa, tomatoes and pineapples in the Cook Islands, and selected fruits and vegetables in other island nations.

Boom and bust situations in mining are also recurring. For instance, gold mining has declined in Fiji; phosphate production in Kiribati and Makatea is projected to decline because of limited resources. In Nauru, phosphate reserves are projected to last no more than 10 years.

"But prospects can be easily exaggerated," he warns. "Distances are long and air travel costs are high for many of the more isolated islands. There is also a limit to tourism in terms of the natural carrying capacity of the islands if they are going to preserve their natural beauty as well as the cultural identity of the people. Consequently, tourism can prove counterproductive unless it is controlled."

Another potential growth area is the 200-mile exclusive economic zone covered by the Law of the Sea Treaty. All told, about 10 million square kilometers of ocean fall within these zones. However, the Pacific island nations have little (military) power to enforce these zones against violations by the fishing fleets of large nations.

itself benefit all of the community, especially the poorest. The attainment of appropriate social forms and relations may be even harder to achieve than appropriate technologies.

Modern technology endangers traditional technology in two ways — physically and economically. The physical threat is prevalent in cases where profit-motivated firms or individuals make use of the powerful machinery of modern technology to deplete or destroy the physical resources which form the basis of traditional technology. Two important examples of this phenomenon are the depletion of tropical forests and the destruction of fishery grounds in Third World countries.

The economic threat is prevalent in cases where the products of modern technology are able to take over the markets once dominated by goods produced by traditional technology. In many developing countries today, artisans and handicraftsmen are finding it increasingly difficult to survive in the face of cheaper manufactured goods invading the market.

Traditional technology is also being threatened by the modern consumer culture which places great emphasis on values such as the possession of modern products. Stereotyped ideas of what it takes to become "attractive," of what to do "have a good time" have invaded rural communities. For instance, some fishing families are now buying and consuming canned fish, even though they catch fresh fish!

The Institut Masyarakat (People's Institute) and the Consumers Association of Penang have looked into the role of traditional technology in three Malaysian villages: Pulau Betong, where traditional small-scale fisheries is the main activity; Permatang Pasir, a padi-growing area; and Kuala Juru, where fishermen have organized themselves into a shellfish cultivating cooperative.

In all the three villages surveyed, it was found that the modern consumer culture exerts a strong negative influence on the operation and continued viability of traditional technologies.

The modern educational system, for instance, takes children and the youth away from the traditional agricultural or household tasks. It also gives them new values which are biased toward modern lifestyles and against the "backward" culture and activities of traditional rural society. This draws the younger generation away from the traditional hold which parents and village elders previously had.

The glamour of the urban modern world, as portrayed in the media and made real by the bright lights and freedom of city life, has further pulled the younger generation away from the village in terms of motivation and interest.

The consequences are many and varied. Many young people are no longer interested in the traditional livelihood and economic activities of the village. They prefer to be a wage earner or even an odd-job laborer in cities, partly because of the many attractions of city life and partly to escape boredom and close supervision of daily life in the villages.

For Beatty, an information office was no way to teach Canadians a sense of unity. "The glue that holds a country together like ours is common sense, goodwill and a sense of shared challenges," he said. "We have developed a habit of settling our differences with good will, unlike the Americans. We have muddled through. That is a sign of success."

Perrin Beatty, the opposition Conservative Party's most vociferous critic of the Liberal communications policy, says: "The bulk of what the office does is costly, partisan junk that underestimates the intelligence of Canadians. It's a superfluous, bread and circus approach. We don't need advertising agencies to tell Canadians to love their country. The Conservatives would abolish it without a moment's hesitation," he added.

Gagnier strongly denied that the United Information Office was partisan, saying it "could not have survived if it had been the propaganda arm of one political party." But he too highlighted his 24 million compatriots' concern over the pervasive influence of the 220 million people on their doorstep. "We don't want to be Americans," he said. "We chose peace, order and good government over the American liberty of the individual. But we have difficulty in verbalizing what is different about us."

But for Beatty, an information office was no way to teach Canadians a sense of unity. "The glue that holds a country together like ours is common sense, goodwill and a sense of shared challenges," he said. "We have developed a habit of settling our differences with good will, unlike the Americans. We have muddled through. That is a sign of success."

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Canadians spend \$15m on blowing own trumpet

By Paul Majendie

OTTAWA (R) — The Ottawa government spends \$15 million a year telling Canadians to love each other and be proud of their country, but the opposition Conservatives dismiss the whole exercise as chauvinistic trumpet-blowing.

In a country 40 times the area of Britain but with less than half its population, regional differences abound and an undercurrent of separatism has often threatened to swamp Canadian unity. That current surfaced in 1976 when the Parti Quebecois swept to power on a wave of separatist support in Quebec, where the Francophones, defeated in an 18th century colonial war, have long bemoaned what they see as Anglophone dominance of the country.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, himself a Francophone, originally entered politics with the mission of keeping Quebec in Canada. When Rene Levesque of the Parti Quebecois took over as the province's premier, Trudeau, it was time to set up the Canadian Unity Information Office.

"The office was born in reaction to the 1976 election. There was a general perception of crisis at that time. It has evolved since then," office director Daniel Gagnier said. By the 1980s, the information office had turned its attention in a nationwide campaign to Canada's constitution, which was "ratified" last year by Queen Elizabeth. She ended a quirk of history whereby Britain's House of Commons had for 115 years retained the power to rubber-stamp amendments to the original Canadian constitution.

But the move led to bitter cries of protest from the Parti Quebecois, prompting Gagnier to argue a continuing need for his office. "Quebec separation has been there since the beginning of Canada. It's still there," he said. The office publishes pamphlets ranging from resumes of the constitution to booklets extolling the advantages of federalism and the achievements of Canadians.

Its Ottawa office is decorated with posters showing a fur-hatted Eskimo child on a misty morning on a Canadian farm, emblazoned with the slogan: "It's all ours."

It's Did you know that... booklet tells Canadians that there are more grain elevators in Thunder Bay, Ontario, than anywhere else in the world. Their countrymen invented basketball and insulin. Their land spans six time zones and has the world's longest coastline they are told.

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Perrin Beatty, the opposition Conservative Party's most vociferous critic of the Liberal communications policy, says: "The bulk of what the office does is costly, partisan junk that underestimates the intelligence of Canadians. It's a superfluous, bread and circus approach. We don't need advertising agencies to tell Canadians to love their country. The Conservatives would abolish it without a moment's hesitation," he added.

Gagnier strongly denied that the United Information Office was partisan, saying it "could not have survived if it had been the propaganda arm of one political party." But

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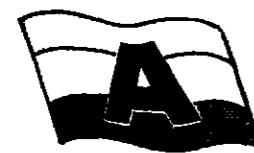
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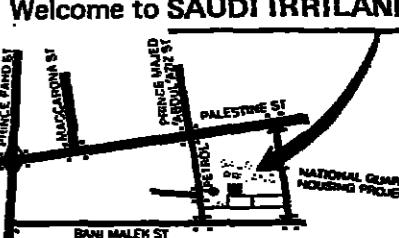
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PAGE 28

International

Workers demand revival of Solidarity

WARSAW, March 11 (AP) — Workers from the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk plan to stage protests outside the yard Sunday and Monday, official union sources said Friday as a letter surfaced demanding reinstatement of Solidarity.

"We demand the return of Solidarity to legal, open activity, and an end to all reprisals," said the letter, circulated to Western correspondents Thursday night. Gdansk is the birthplace of the outlawed Solidarity labor federation.

Official sources in the Baltic port acknowledged Friday that the letter had circulated widely in Gdansk. But they said they could not verify the authenticity of the note, which purportedly came from shipyard workers.

Other underground letters from Solidarity activists have made the same demands in similar language. "We demand an end to the smear campaign against Solidarity and its leader Lech Walesa, whom we have not ceased to consider our leader and never will," said the letter.

The letter, dated Feb. 13, 1983, was told Thursday, two days after Walesa told correspondents he would push a "stronger line" to counter new trials against Solidarity figures.

Walesa was to attend the second session Friday of the trial against an early Solidarity leader, Anna Walentynowicz.

Shuttle launch postponed again

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP) — The first launch of the new U.S. space shuttle, *Challenger*, was postponed again Thursday — to the first week in April, at least — because the satellite it is to carry aloft may have been damaged by a storm last month.

"There was sufficient concern for proper operation of several critical spring mechanisms" on the satellite to remove it from *Challenger*'s cargo bay, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said.

Modern medicine 'helpless in the aftermath of N-war'

ROME, March 11 (AP) — A three-day meeting of international scientists opened Friday with warnings by a Soviet and an American physician that their profession would be helpless in the aftermath of a nuclear war.

"Nuclear war is the No. 1 health problem the world faces today. But modern medicine has nothing to offer, not even a token benefit, to its effects," Dr. Bernard Lown, professor of cardiology at Harvard University's School of Public Health, told 400 physicians and researchers from around the world.

He drew a picture of mass confusion and death after even a "minor" nuclear explosion, saying that the detonation of a one-megaton bomb over the center of Rome result in "more than 100 times the number of burn cases than all the facilities in Europe could possibly treat."

"Nuclear weapons are not weapons — they are instruments of genocide," Lown said.

Lown is co-president of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, founded in 1980 with a Soviet cardiologist, Dr. E.I. Chasov. Chasov told the conference that the threat of a new war has never been greater since the end of World War II.

"Governments must be made to realize that nuclear war cannot be won, that problems after such a war would be impossible to overcome," Chasov said.

In a reference to what he called the "American discussion of a limited nuclear war," Chasov said that "even using one-tenth of the available arms, the results would be catastrophic."

"Assumptions of a neutron weapon being more humanitarian are absurd," he added. Neutron bombs, or enhanced radiation weapons, are designed to emit massive radioactive material after a relatively small nuclear explosion so as to kill enemy soldiers with minimum damage to nearby buildings.

Lown made clear after his speech that he "was not here to indict the United States." Over any specific plans to install new missiles.

The "medicine for peace" conference will include discussions of specific consequences of a nuclear explosion in Italy and Rome, the psychological effects of the arms race and the risks of error in military technology. A series of debates is also scheduled in Roman schools.

The 100-member Italian Scientific Committee, which includes Nobel Prize-winning medical researcher Daniele Bovet, opened the conference with an appeal for nuclear disarmament by all countries.

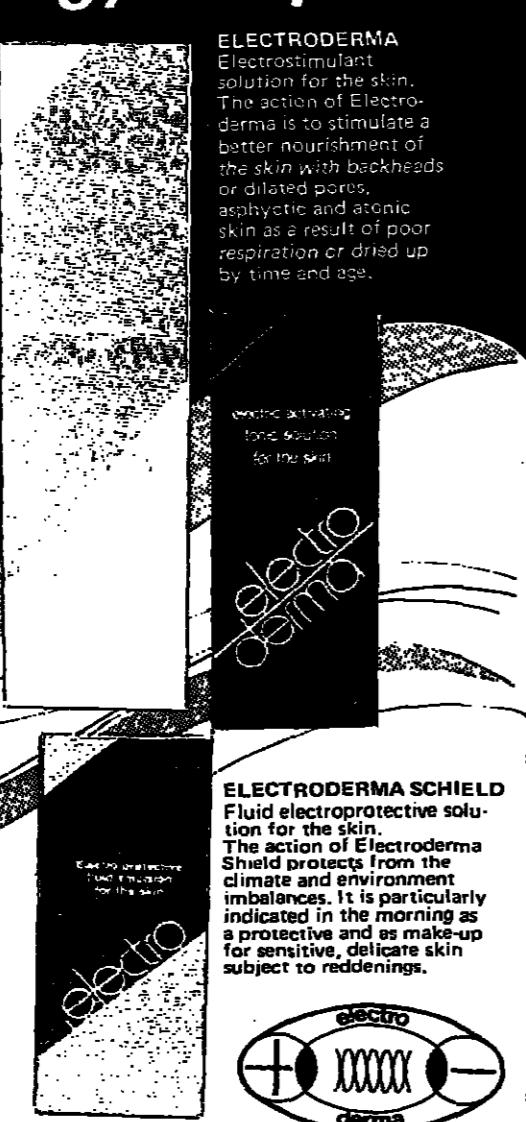
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	Min	Max		Min	Max	
	C	F	C	C	F	
Amsterdam	5	41	8-46	26	73	clear
Athens	8	46	20-68	61	77	clear
Bahrain	14	57	20-68	36	53	cloudy
Bangkok	27	81	33-91	14	7-25	clear
Beirut	10	50	20-68	64	32	90
Berlin	5	41	8-46	41	6-43	rain
Buenos Aires	19	66	26-79	5	41	19-66
Cairo	9	48	20-68	41	28	clear
Caracas	22	72	28-88	28	77	cloudy
Chicago	4	25	-10	34	70	clear
Copenhagen	3	37	9-48	34	70	clear
Dublin	7	45	11-52	41	59	cloudy
Dusseldorf	3	37	11-52	55	73	rain
Geneva	1	34	7-23	37	55	clear
Helsinki	-15	5	-5-23	33	13	clear
Hong Kong	14	57	15-90	34	73	clear
Jakarta	29	84	32-90	28	8	32
Kuala Lumpur	23	73	35-95	68	25	77
Lisbon	10	50	19-66	55	86	rain
London	7	45	11-52	43	16	clear
Los Angeles	18	64	24-75	34	51	cloudy
Madrid	5	41	20-68	46	9	48
Manila	20	84	33-91	50	17	63

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Norwegian guilty of murdering 22

TRONDHEIM, Norway, March 11 (R)

The manager of an old persons' nursing home was Friday found guilty of murdering 22 patients by injecting them with curarit, a poison that paralyzes the respiratory system.

Arnfinn Nessen, 46, pleaded not guilty to charges of murdering a total of 25 patients. On the three other counts, he was found guilty of attempted murder on one charge but acquitted on two others. The trial which lasted 84 days was the longest in Norwegian legal history.

The indictment said Nessen killed 11 men and 14 women between May 20, 1977 and Nov. 11, 1980 by injecting curarit directly into their veins. All were between 67 and 94 years old.

Curarit paralyzes the respiratory system and causes death within five minutes according to the indictment.

No autopsy has taken place because medical experts said curarit was extremely difficult to trace after a lapse of time. The last murder took place in November 1980 and investigation into the case began in March the following year.

MADRID, March 11 (R) — Spain's Socialist government has a high popularity rating after its first 100 days in power, according to a poll published Friday by the popular daily *Diario 16*.

The nationwide survey of 1,700 persons showed that 58.5 percent considered the government effective and 77.6 percent thought the situation would improve in the future.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's personal popularity rate was the highest among political leaders with 7.5 points on a scale of one to 10 while conservative opposition leader Manuel Fraga was fourth with 4.3 points.

On Spain's membership of NATO, 61.3 percent said the country should not belong to the Western alliance or allow the presence of U.S. bases.

On government plans to legalize abortion cases of rape, malformation or danger to the mother's life, 52.1 percent were in favor. 10.1 percent found the reforms too mild and 23.7 percent were against.

3 Peruvians shot dead

LIMA, Peru, March 11 (AP) — Police killed three persons and wounded four others with submachine gun fire and battled groups of strikers with tear gas and water cannon after tens of thousands of workers struck to protest the government's economic policies.

Police said Thursday two paramilitary civil guards also were hurt in the street clashes, and more than 100 strikers were arrested.

The dead and wounded were among a group of strikers who tried to stop a bus in the northern industrial sector of Lima, police said. They said the strikers stoned the bus before police opened fire.

Police also fired tear gas and water cannon at demonstrators trying to block highways and streets into the capital.

The General Confederation of Peruvian Workers called the strike to protest the economic policies of the centrist government and to demand higher wages and better housing.

Bulgaria has consistently denied the charges, calling them absurd and a provocation against the Communist state.

ROME's left-leaning daily *La Repubblica* said Scricciolo had "revealed the network of Bulgarian spies" in Italy and admitted he was contacted by Bulgarian secret service agents while he served as head of the union's foreign relations department.

Scricciolo was arrested last year for allegedly acting as a go-between for Bulgarian agents who wanted to contact Red Brigades terrorists holding kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier. Dozier was freed in January 1981 by police after 42 days of captivity.

The exact details of what Scricciolo said were unknown, but the Italian news agency AGI said Scricciolo, reportedly recovering from a nervous breakdown at Rome's Gemelli Hospital, had "flooded" investigators with confessions.

Italian officials have accused Bulgarian nationals of being involved in the 1981 assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II, a

close friend of Scricciolo.

Marcos' foes charged

MANILA, March 11 (AFP) — Sixteen U.S.-based political opponents of President Ferdinand Marcos were charged with subversion Friday before a suburban state prosecutor's office for their alleged links with a closed opposition tabloid here, the official Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported.

The accused were led by former senator, head of the expatriate Movement for a Free Philippines (MFP), alleged MFP officers, and key staff members of the MFP's organ, the *Philippine News*, the PNA added. The MFP and *Philippine News* are reportedly based on the U.S. west coast.

Brig. Gen. Hamilton Dimaya, armed forces judge advocate, filed the charge against the 16 for their publication of "utterly false, malicious and black propaganda stories" in the *Philippine News* and in *We Forum*, a local tabloid shut down by Marcos last December.

We Forum was closed for publishing a series of articles, originally put out by the *Philippine News*, questioning the World War II exploits and decorations of President Marcos. Military lawyers said that We Forum was the MFP's local "mouthpiece."

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